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Sec. 4

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HISTORY OF AFHQ

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ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

PART THREE

DECEMBER 1943 — JULY 1944

SECTION 4



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allied forces.
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HISTORY OF
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
AND
HEADQUARTERS NATOUA

LIBRARY
ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

PART III

**PERIOD OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN
FROM THE WINTER LINE TO ROME**

(1 December 1943 to 30 June 1944)

Section 4

**LIBRARY
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PART III

PERIOD OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

FROM THE WINTER LINE TO ROME

(1 December 1943 to 30 June 1944)

Section 4

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Chapter XXVIII

FINANCE STAFF ORGANIZATIONS

There were no significant changes, either in function or organization, in the finance staff organizations in AFHQ and Hq NATOUSA between December 1943 and June 1944. The one modification worth mentioning was the change in name of the Finance Section (American) to that of Fiscal Directorate. The minor administrative developments of these organizations are discussed in the following sections of this chapter.

1. Finance Section (Fiscal Directorate) (American)

AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Change in Designation. The Finance Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUSA was renamed the Fiscal Directorate (American) AFHQ--NATOUSA on 3 May 1944. The change in designation conformed with War Department policy and established this office under the same designation as similar offices in other theaters of operation.

b. Chief Finance Officer (Fiscal Director). Brigadier General Leonard H. Sims (A) continued as the Chief Finance Officer (A) for AFHQ and Hq NATOUSA during the first six months of 1944. After 3 May 1944 his title became Fiscal Director AFHQ--NATOUSA.

-
1. NATOUSA GO No 37, 3 May 44.
 2. Activities of Fiscal Directorate from 1 Jan to 30 June 44.
 3. WD Cable No W-26577, WD to Hq NATOUSA, 22 Apr 44.

c. Changes in Functions. There were no changes in the responsibilities of the Finance Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUA or in those of its successor, the Fiscal Directorate AFHQ--NATOUA.⁴ After 3 March 1944, however, the administration and transmission of PTAs and, from time to time thereafter, other administrative duties were delegated to the Central Finance Office SOS NATOUA. But the general responsibility for these matters remained⁵ with the Finance Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUA.

d. Changes in Organization. There were no changes in the organization of the Finance Section (Fiscal Directorate) (American) between December 1943 and June 1944.⁶ The Central Finance Office SOS NATOUA, established on 3 March 1944 and made up of personnel withdrawn from the Finance Section, still came under the general direction of the Chief Finance Officer. Its personnel, however, no longer constituted a part of the organization of the Section.⁷

e. Changes in Personnel. The difference between the authorized personnel of June 1944 and those of November 1944, in part attributable to the transfer of personnel to the new Central Finance Office, SOS NATOUA,⁸ is shown in the following table:

-
4. See History of AFHQ, I, 64-65; II, 451-452.
 5. Activities of Fiscal Directorate from 1 Jan to 30 June 44.
 6. See organization of Fin Sect in History of AFHQ, II, 452-453.
 7. Ibid.
 8. See History of AFHQ, II, 452.

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>			<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>		
Rank	Nov 43*	Jun 44 ^{1/2}	Rank	Nov 43*	Jun 44 ^{1/2}	Rank	Nov 43*	Jun 44 ^{1/2}
Brig Gen	1	1	CWO	1	1	M/Sgt	2	2
Col	1	1				T/Sgt	4	1
Lt Col		1				Tec 3	5	2
Maj	1	1				Tec 4	5	1
Capt	2							
Totals:	5	4		1	1		16	6

Total Americans (1943): 22

Total Americans (1944): 11

2. Pay Services (British) AFHQ

There were no changes in the functions, organization, or personnel of the office of the DPIC between December 1943 and June 1944.

3. Joint Military Financial Committee AFHQ

There were no changes during the first six months of 1944 in the chairmanship, functions, membership, or organization of the Joint Military Financial Committee AFHQ.

* Memo, AG NATOUSA to Fin Sect, 6 Oct 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 200.3-164).

Ltr, AG NATOUSA to Chief Finance Officer, 3 Mar 44 (G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O Fiscal Director MTOUSA).

9. Statement by Capt Lane, DPIC's office, 27 Aug 45. See History of AFHQ, II, 454-456.

10. Statement by May H.S. Eyres (B), Financial Advisor (British) AFHQ, 2 Aug 45. See History of AFHQ, II, 457-458, for the account of the JMFC in 1943.

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4. Banking and Currency Advisor (British) AFHQ

a. Banking and Currency Advisor. Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Gosling (B) was appointed Banking and Currency Advisor on 25 May 1944 in succession to Brigadier F. Rabino (B).¹¹

b. Functions. The functions of the Banking and Currency Advisor (B) remained the same during the first half of 1944 as they had been in 1943.¹² He continued as a member of the Joint Military Financial Committee¹³ and the North African Economic Board.

c. Organization. There was no subdivision of the organization or functions in the office of the Banking and Currency Advisor.

d. Changes in Personnel. The following table shows the comparison between the personnel authorized for the Office of the Banking and Currency Advisor in December 1943 and June 1944.

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>OTHER RANKS</u>		
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Dec 43*</u>	<u>Jun 44[#]</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Dec 43*</u>	<u>Jun 44[#]</u>
Brig	1		Sgt		1
Lt Col		1	Pte	1	1
Maj	1				
Totals:	2	1		1	2

Total British (1943): 3

Total British (1944): 3

11. D/MS Record, AFHQ Auth 149/MS, 25 May 44.

12. See History of AFHQ, II, 459-460. Statement by Brig Hiron (B), Financial Advisor, 28 Aug 45.

13. Statement by Lt Col Hall (B), Financial Advisor's Office, 28 Aug 45.

* WE XII/1/4, 1 Dec 43.

[#] WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, amended to 30 June 44.

5. Financial Advisor (British) AFHQ

a. Financial Advisors. Brigadier J.H. Hiron (B) was appointed British Financial Advisor on 10 May 1944¹⁴ in succession to Brigadier F. Rabino (B).

b. Functions. The functions of the Financial Advisor between December 1943 and June 1944 remained the same as in 1943.¹⁵

c. Personnel. The following table shows the personnel authorized for the Office of the Financial Advisor by the War Office.¹⁶ These personnel are not included in the establishment for AFHQ.

<u>OFFICERS</u>		<u>OTHER RANKS</u>	
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Jun 44</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Jun 44</u>
Brig	1	S/Sgt	3
Lt Col	1	Cpl	6
Maj	4	Pte	3
Capt or Lt	7		
Totals:	13		12

Total British: 25

14. D/MS Records AFHQ, Auth 44054/MS, 10 May 44.

15. Statement by Brig Hiron (B), Financial Advisor, 28 Aug 45. See History of AFHQ, II, 461-462.

16. WE XII/390/1, wef 26 Feb 43, amended to 30 June 44.

Chapter XXIX
STAFF ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH
CIVIL AFFAIRS

In the period from December 1943 to June 1944 several important changes occurred in the AFHQ organizations concerned with civil affairs. The Civil Affairs Section was abolished after its functions were largely assumed by the British and American diplomatic missions in ALGIERS, and the Military Government Section was raised to the general staff level, as G-5 Section, because of its increased importance and responsibilities. While civil affairs in the BALKANS remained the operational responsibility of GHQ MEF in CAIRO, they came under the general staff supervision of AFHQ. Likewise, in this period General Wilson established a Political Committee to aid him in somewhat the same way as the defunct Political and Economic Council had previously served General Eisenhower. The details of these changes will be found in the following sections of this chapter.

1. G-5 (Military Government) Section AFHQ--NATOUA

a. Establishment of MGS as a General Staff Section

G-5. When SHAEF was formed in the UNITED KINGDOM in preparation for the invasion of northern FRANCE, the future problems of civil affairs seemed so complex and important that it was decided to put its civil affairs section on a general staff level and call it G-5. Therefore the SACMED likewise redesignated his Military Gov-

ernment Section as G-5 on 14 May 1944 because of its in-
creased responsibilities in ITALY and the BALKANS.

b. ACofS G-5 AFHQ. Brigadier General Julius C. Holmes (A) continued to serve as Chief of MGS until mid-January 1944 when he left for a senior civil affairs post at SHAEF. Colonel A. T. Maxwell (B), Deputy Chief of MGS, then served as Acting Chief until Colonel Charles M. Spofford (A) was appointed Chief of MGS on 26 February 1944. Colonel Spofford was made ACofS G-5 AFHQ--NATOUA when the MGS became a general staff section on 14 May 1944.

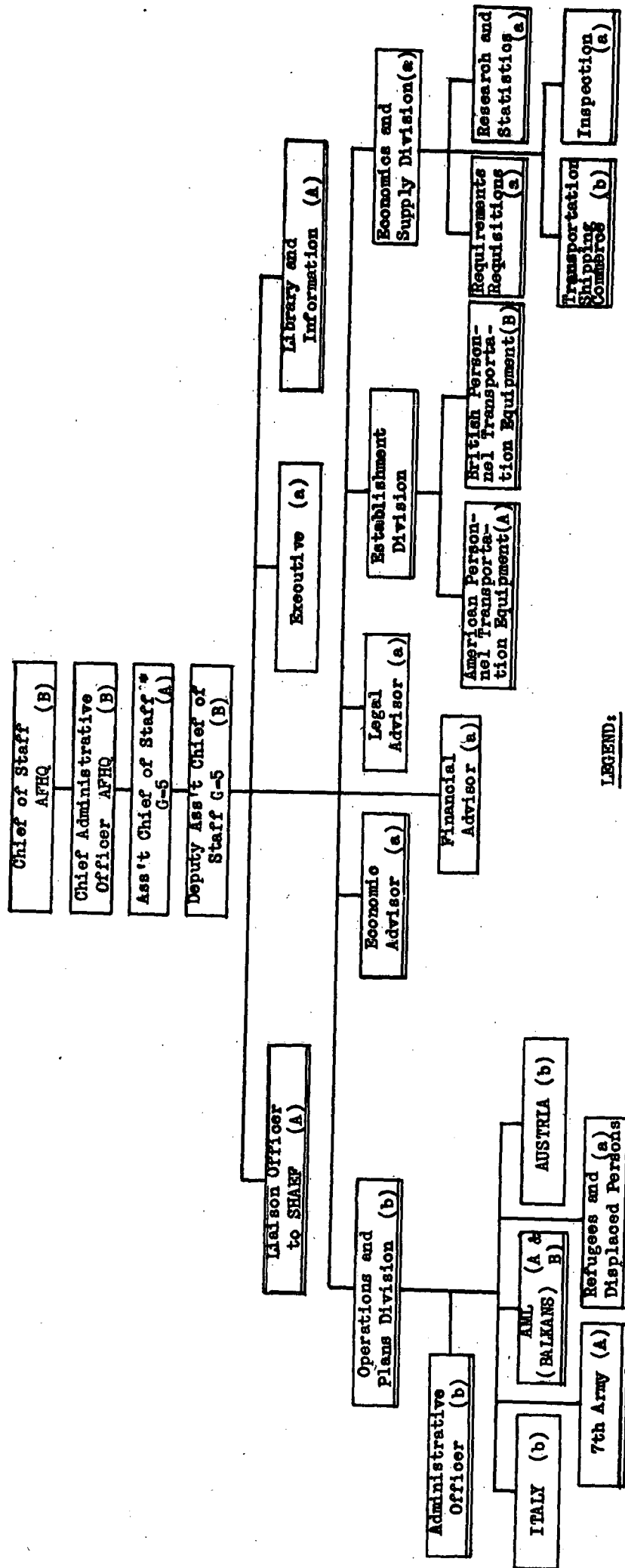
c. Changes in Functions. In addition to its increased responsibilities for civil affairs in ITALY, G-5 also had the duty of providing general staff supervision over GHQ MEF's plans for administration of civil affairs in the BALKANS.

While G-5 continued to be responsible for executive action on political matters, such action was to be taken only with the advice of the SACMED's political advisors and after co-ordination with the Inter-Service and Political Secretariat.

d. Changes in Organization. With the increased activity of the G-5 Section in 1944 and its attendant

-
1. Statement of Col Charles Fairman (A) of G-5, 14 Oct 44. AFHQ GO No 15, 14 May 44.
 2. Gen Holmes left about 13 Jan 44 (G-5 AFHQ 201 file: Holmes, J.C.).
 3. Statement of Col Charles Fairman (A) of G-5, 14 Oct 44. AFHQ GO No 9, 26 Feb 44.
 4. AFHQ GO No 15, 15 May 44.
 5. For a summary of MGS's functions in 1943 see History of AFHQ, II, 470-471. A restatement of the functions of G-5 are also given in AFHQ Staff Memo No 48, 14 May 44.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF G-5 SECTION AFHQ-NATOUISA
July 1944



LEGEND:

Subdivision established after November 1943

* Responsible to the CofS NATOUISA on purely American affairs.

2. Civil Affairs Section AFHQ

a. Discontinuance of the Civil Affairs Section.

Since civil affairs in French NORTH AFRICA had become non-military in character by May 1944 and most Allied responsibilities for them had been transferred from AFHQ to the British and American diplomatic missions in ALGIERS, there was no further need for the Civil Affairs Section of AFHQ.⁷ Consequently, on 14 May 1944 the Civil Affairs Section was abolished, and what few military responsibilities for French civil affairs still remained⁸ were transferred to the G-5 Section. The North African Economic Board, which had functioned as the economic branch of the Civil Affairs Section, also was discontinued, and its functions were transferred to the North African Joint Economic Mission which worked directly under⁹ the two diplomatic missions.

b. Chief Civil Administrator. Mr. Robert D. Murphy (A), the US Political Advisor, continued to serve as Chief Civil Administrator of the Civil Affairs Section until its discontinuance in May 1944.

c. Changes in Functions. After the British and American Missions were established in ALGIERS in November 1943 to handle diplomatic relations with the French National Committee, they gradually took over most of the functions of the Civil Affairs Section.¹⁰

7. Memo, G-1 NATOUSA to CofS NATOUSA, 1 Mar 44 (G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O MGS-old).

8. AFHQ GO No 15, 14 May 44.

9. AFHQ Adm Memo No 22, 26 May 44.

10. Memo, US Polad to G-3, 9 Aug 45 (G-3 Hist AFHQ file: CA Sect).

d. Changes in Organization. The Military Department of the Civil Affairs Section was abolished at the end of March 1944, but the Political Department, staffed by State Department personnel, continued to function as Mr. Murphy's staff in his capacity as US political Advisor.
11
or.

e. Changes in Personnel. The size of the Civil Affairs Section decreased markedly during the first half of 1944, as its functions were gradually transferred to the diplomatic missions in ALGIERS. Since the Section was discontinued in May 1944, no personnel table for
12
June 1944 is shown.

3. Passive Air Defense and Civil Defense

Section AFHQ--NATOUA

a. PAD and CD Advisor AFHQ--NATOUA. Captain I. D. Franks (retired Royal Navy) continued to serve as PAD and CD Advisor AFHQ until 2 April 1944 when he was suc-
13
ceeded by Lieutenant Colonel S. E. H. Daw (B).

b. Changes in Functions. On 26 April 1944 American PAD and CD functions in the Communications Zone were transferred to Hq SOS NATOUA, and a separate PAD and CD Section of that headquarters was established to handle
14
these matters. For the Combat Zone and for British

11. Statement by Lt R. Marsolino (A) of G-1 (Exec), 11 Aug 45. See History of AFHQ, II, 468, for a chart of org of the CA Sect in Nov 43.

12. See History of AFHQ, II, 469, for personnel authorized in Nov 43.

13. AFHQ Staff Memo No 38, 2 Apr 44. Capt Franks actually was sent on TD to SHAEF on 25 Feb 44 but was not formally relieved at AFHQ until 2 Apr.

14. AG NATOUA Ltr 321/517 A-O to CG SOS NATOUA, 26 Apr 44. Hist Record of PAD and CD Sect, Jan-Mar 44, p 1.

PAD matters behind the Combat Zone, however, the PAD and CD Section's over-all functions continued to be the same as in 1943.

c. Changes in Organization. The organization of the PAD and CD Section during the first half of 1944 remained the same as during 1943 except that one of the two British assistant PAD and CD advisors was sent forward as liaison officer with AAI.

d. Changes in Personnel. When a large part of the American PAD and CD functions of the PAD and CD Section AFHQ was transferred to the new PAD and CD Section of Hq SOS NATOUSA, half of the American personnel were transferred to the new section. A comparison between the personnel authorized for the PAD and CD Section in December 1943 and June 1944 is shown in the table below:

<u>OFFICERS</u>					<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>				
	Am		Br			Am		Br	
Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 ¹⁵	Dec 43 ^x	Jun 44 [@]	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 ¹⁶	Dec 43	Jun 44
Gen &					T/Sgt	1	1		
Col	1		1		S/Sgt	1			
Lt Col	1	1	2	2	Tec 3	1	1		
Maj	1	1	3	3	Tec 4	1	1		
Capt	1				Tec 5	1			
Totals:	4	2	6	5		5	3		
					1943	1944			
Total Americans:					9	5			
Total British :					6	5			
COMBINED TOTALS:					15	10			

4. The Supreme Allied Commander's Political

Committee AFHQ

a. Establishment of the Political Committee. After General Sir H. M. Wilson assumed command in the Mediterranean Theater in January 1944, he decided to create a C-in-C's (later called SAC's) Political Committee along the lines of the old Political and Economic Council created by General Eisenhower in early 1943. At the first meeting on 3 February 1944 it was agreed that the Committee should normally meet once a week.

b. Chairman of the Political Committee. The SAC-MED himself or his representative, generally the Chief of Staff AFHQ, served as Chairman of the Political Committee.

c. Function of the Political Committee. The function of the Political Committee was to advise the Allied C-in-C (SACMED) on political matters in the Mediterranean Theater.

d. Composition of the Political Committee. Regular members of the SAC's Political Committee, as it had developed by June 1944, are shown below:

17. See the History of AFHQ, II, 477-478, for a discussion of the Pol and Ec Council. It became inactive in July 1943, and thereafter until February 1944 the British and American ministers advised the Allied C-in-C on political matters. In memo, Whiteley to Strong, 18 Dec 43, the former proposed the establishment of a small political council under the chairmanship of the C-in-C or his representative with the British and American ministers as permanent members.

18. Min of 1st Mtg of C-in-C's Pol Com, 7 Feb 44 (SGS AFHQ file: 337-6 vol I).

19. Min of Mtgs of SAC's Pol Com, Feb-Jun 44 (SGS AFHQ file: 337-6 vol I).

SACMED	CofS AFHQ
D/SACMED	DCofS AFHQ
Naval C-in-C Med	CAO AFHQ
C-in-C MAAF	US Political Advisor
COMNAVNAW	Br Resident Minister
	Chief of FWB (INC)

In their absence their representatives attended the meet-
20

ings. Additional members from interested general and special staff sections of AFHQ were invited to attend as required. Mr G. F. Reinhardt (A) of the Office of the US Political Advisor and Mr. Roger Makins (B) of the Office of the British Resident Minister served as a joint secretariat for the Committee until the Inter-Service and Political Secretariat (IS and PS) was established in

21
April 1944. Colonel J. H. Lascelles (B) and Mr. J. M. Addis (B), both of IS and PS, then acted as the secretariat for the Committee.

20. Memo, IS and PS to all concerned, 5 June 44 (SGS AFHQ file: 337-6 Vol I).

21. Min of Mtgs of SAC's Pol Com, Jan-Apr (SGS AFHQ file: 337-6 vol I). AFHQ Staff Memo No 39, 9 Apr 44.

Chapter XXX

LIAISON STAFF ORGANIZATIONS

One special staff section and one committee continued to serve as the link between AFHQ--Hq NATOUSA and the military and naval authorities of other nationalities operating in the Mediterranean Theater. The Liaison Section AFHQ was constituted originally as a channel of communication with the French, but its activities were extended in 1944 to include the fighting forces of other nationalities as they began operations in the Theater alongside the Americans and British. The Joint Re-armament Committee continued the rehabilitation of the French Army by arranging for its supplies, equipment, and training.

1. Allied Liaison Section AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Chiefs of Section. Colonel Lawrence Higgins

(A) continued to serve as Chief of the Liaison Section AFHQ until 16 April 1944. As senior American officer in the Liaison Section AFHQ, Colonel Higgins was also Chief of the Liaison Section NATOUSA and continued to serve in this capacity through June 1944. Major General F. G. Beaumont-Nesbitt (B) succeeded Colonel Higgins as Chief¹ of the Liaison Section AFHQ on 16 April 1944. General Beaumont-Nesbitt was also ex-officio Chief of the Allied² Liaison Service. After the appointment of General

1. AFHQ Staff Memo No 41, 16 Apr 44.

2. Ibid.

Beaumont-Nesbitt, Colonel Higgins became Deputy Chief of the Liaison Section AFHQ.

b. Changes in Functions. In the early period of its existence, the relations of the Liaison Section with other agencies of AFHQ and Hq NATOUSA were limited to matters concerning the French military and civil authorities. With the inclusion of other nationalities in the Allied forces in the Mediterranean area, relations with these nationalities were also handled by the Liaison Section. The modifications of the responsibilities of the Liaison Section, as published on 16 April 1944,

³
were:

(1) Liaison between AFHQ and the commands of foreign ground forces in the Mediterranean Theater. (Therefore, all matters affecting such forces would be co-ordinated with the Liaison Section, as it was the only authorized channel of direct communication between AFHQ and those commands.)

(2) Co-ordination with the Liaison Officer of the Naval C-in-C on matters related to foreign naval forces and with the Liaison Officer of the Air C-in-C on matters related to foreign air forces in this Theater.

(3) Liaison with Italian High Command through the Italian Military Mission attached to AFHQ and arrangement of accommodation for that mission.

(4) Liaison with all other foreign military missions and officers attached to AFHQ and, in co-operation with the Secretary, General Staff, AFHQ and the Visitors' Bureau of Headquarters Command, reception of all such missions and officers who visit the Theater and arrangement of their accommodations.

(5) Direction of the Allied Liaison Service which organized, trained, and equipped operational liaison units attached to large formations of foreign ground forces under Allied command in conformity with AFHQ GO No 63, 8 November 1943. (The units attached to French and Brazilian formations were primarily an American responsibility; those attached to Polish, Greek, and Yugoslav formations were a British responsibility.)

(6) Establishment and administration of Allied military missions attached to foreign forces in the Theater.

c. Changes in Organization. With the inclusion of the armed forces of foreign nationalities other than the French in the Mediterranean area, the Foreign Missions Subsection was abolished. Henceforth each nationality had its own subsection. The Brazilian Subsection came into being in December 1943.⁴ The Polish Subsection was⁵ established on 28 February 1944.

4. Statement by Maj. Lewis (A) of the Liaison Sect AFHQ, 7 Aug 45.

5. AFHQ Staff Memo No 20, 28 Feb 44.

The office of Deputy Chief, Liaison Section, was
 6
 added on 16 April 1944.

A chart of the organization of the Liaison Section
 7
 as it appeared in June 1944 is shown on the next page.

d. Personnel. The authorized personnel of the
 Liaison Section in November 1943 and June 1944 are shown
 in the following table:

<u>OFFICERS</u>					<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>			
Rank	Am		Br		Rank	Am		Br
	Oct 43*	Jun 44#	Dec 43x	Jan 44@		Oct 43*	Jun 44#	Jun 44@
Gen &					M/Sgt		1	
Col	2	2		1	S/Sgt	1	1	1
Lt Col	2	2	2	3	Tec 3		1	
Maj	1	1	3	3	Sgt	1		1
Capt	1	1	1	1	Tec 4	2	1	
					Cpl			1
					Tec 5	2	1	
					Pfc	1	1	1
					Pvt	1	1	2
Totals:	6	6	6	8		8	7	6

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Total Americans:	14	13
Total British :	6	14
COMBINED TOTALS:	20	27

e. Allied Liaison Service. The Chief, Liaison
 Section AFHQ, was ex-officio Chief, Allied Liaison Serv-

6. AFHQ Staff Memo No 41, 16 Apr 44, sect II.

7. Liaison Sect AFHQ ltr to G-3 Org, subject: "WE
 of Liaison Section AFHQ," 27 May 44 (320 LS).

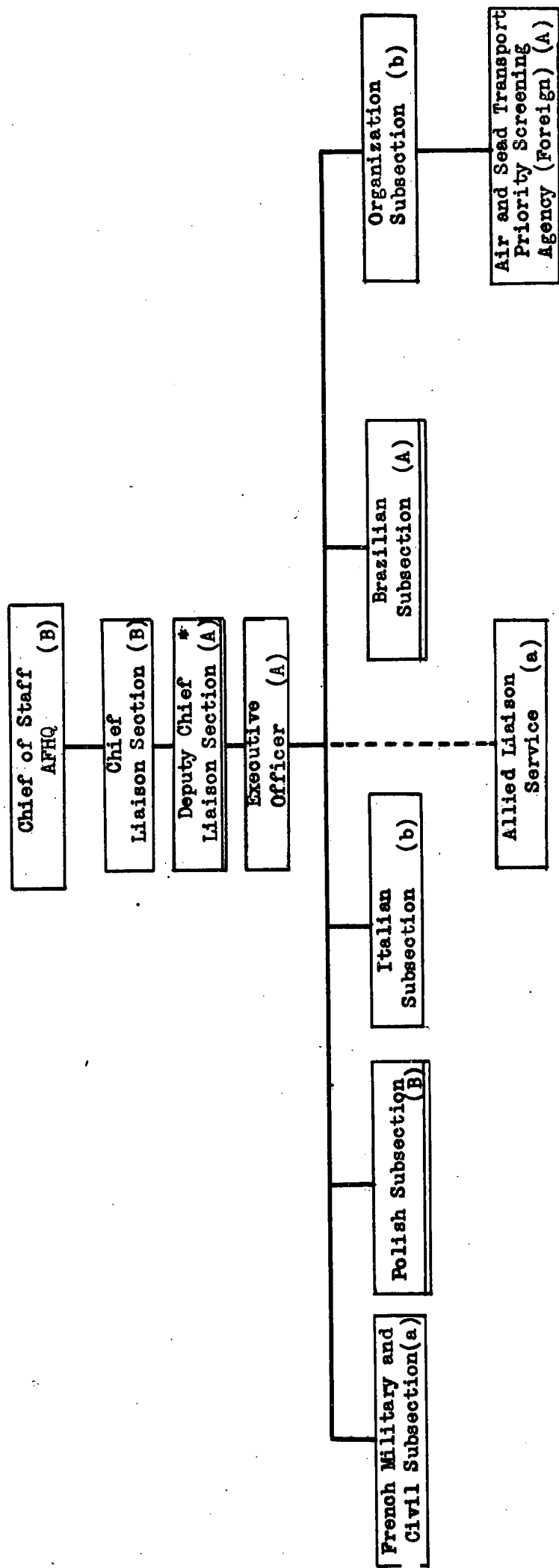
* AG NATOUSA ltr to CO Liaison Sect AFHQ, 29 Oct
 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321/132).

AG NATOUSA ltr to Chief, Liaison Sect AFHQ, 18
 June 44 (AG NATOUSA file: 221.02/456).

x WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321-1).
 There were no British other ranks authorized.

@ AFHQ WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, as amended to
 30 June 44.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE LIAISON SECTION AFHQ-NATOUISA
27 May 1944



- LEGEND:
- Command
 - Operational control
 - Indicates a new subsection
 - (A),(B) Indicate an entire subsection is American or British.
 - (a),(b) Indicate an integrated subsection with an American or British officer in charge.
 - * Responsible to the CofS NATOUISA on purely American matters.

ice. The functions of the Allied Liaison Service continued to be the organization, training, and equipment of operational liaison units that were attached to large formations of foreign ground forces under Allied Command.⁸ Three new duties were assigned to the Chief, Allied Liaison Service.⁹

(1) To inform the Supreme Allied Commander, the C-in-C AAI, and the C-in-C MED on all military and political matters concerning foreign forces in the Theater.

(2) To collaborate on political matters with the American diplomatic representative and the British Resident Minister in the Theater.

(3) To insure that Allied liaison units with foreign ground forces operating in the Theater gave full satisfaction to the C-in-C AAI and the Allied commanders concerned.

The units attached to French and Brazilian formations were primarily an American responsibility; those attached to Polish, Greek, and Yugoslav formations a British responsibility.¹⁰

The authorized personnel of the Allied Liaison Service are shown in the following table:

-
8. See History of AFHQ, II, 485.
9. AFHQ Staff Memo No 41, 16 April 44.
10. Ibid.

OFFICERS					ENLISTED MEN				
Rank	Am		Br		Rank	Am		Br	
	Nov 43*	May 44 [¶]	Nov 43 ^x	Jun 44 [@]		Nov 43*	May 44 [¶]	Nov 43 ^x	Jun 44 [@]
Gen &					M/Sgt	3	3		
Col	4	4	1	1	S/Sgt	11	11	3	3
Lt Col	17	18	3	3	Tec 3	2	2		
Maj	20	21	5	5	Sgt		3	4	4
Capt	15	17	4	4	Tec 4	14	14		
					Cpl		4	6	6
Totals:	56	60	13	13	Tec 5	24	24		
					Pfc	54	54	2	2
					Pvt			12	12
WARRANT OFFICERS									
CWO			1	1					
WOJG	1	1							
Totals:	1	1	1	1		108	115	27	27

	1943	1944
Total Americans:	165	176
Total British :	41	41
COMBINED TOTALS:	206	217

2. Joint Rearmament Committee NATOUSA

a. Chairman. Brigadier General Harold F. Loomis

(A) continued as Chairman of the Joint Rearmament Committee through June 1944.

b. Changes in Functions. There were no changes in the functions of the JRC in the first six months of 1944. These functions continued to be the rearming

* Ltr AG NATOUSA to CO Hq Comd AF Subj: "Organization of 2672 Hq Co Allied Liaison Service (Prov)," 26 Nov 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 321/132 A-O).

¶ Ltr AG NATOUSA to CG SOS NATOUSA Subj: "Allotment of Grades and Ratings," 17 May 44 (AG NATOUSA file: 221.02/508 A-O).

x WE NA/177/1 wef 28 Oct 43.

@ WE NA/177/1 wef 28 Oct 43, amended to 30 June 44.

11. Statement by Capt G. H. Buter (A) of Rearmament and Operations Div, Hq USFET, 1 Sep 45.

12. Ibid.

and equipping of the French armed forces and the supervising and training of French forces in the use and maintenance of American equipment.¹³

c. Organization. The Joint Rearmament Committee continued to be responsible to the Deputy Theater Commander NATOUSA until that office ceased to exist on 22 February 1944.¹⁴ The JRC then became responsible to the Chief of Staff NATOUSA.¹⁵ There was no other change in organization of the JRC from what it was in the previous period.¹⁶

d. Personnel. As distinguished from the members of the policy-formulating body of JRC, the authorized personnel of its executive staff of 1943 remained unchanged in the first six months of 1944.¹⁷

13. For the detailed functions of JRC in 1943 see History of AFHQ, II, 487-489.

14. NATOUSA ltr order, 22 Feb 44.

15. Org chart prepared by Org Sect, G-1 Div, Hq NATOUSA, 22 Mar 44. NATOUSA GO No 13, 22 Feb 44.

16. Statement by Capt G.H. Buter (A) of Rearmament and Operations Div, Hq USFET, 1 Sep 45. See also History of AFHQ, II, 489-491.

17. Statement by Capt G.H. Buter (A) of Rearmament and Operations Div, Hq USFET, 1 Sep 45. For JRC authorized executive staff personnel for 1943 see History of AFHQ, II, 490-492.

Chapter XXXI

TECHNICAL STAFF ORGANIZATIONS

One of the very important scientific developments in this period was in the field of radar. Therefore a special staff organization, the Radar and Radio Counter-measures Board was established at AFHQ to concentrate attention on Allied and enemy radar developments. On the other hand the separate Signal Section NATOUSA was abolished, and its functions were assumed by the American component in Signal Section AFHQ. Another change on the American side of the combined headquarters was the transfer of the Communications Zone functions of the Engineer, Signal, Chemical Warfare, and Ordnance sections of Hq NATOUSA to the corresponding sections of Hq SOS NATOUSA. These and other minor changes in the technical staff organizations are discussed in detail in the following sections of this chapter.

As in Part II so also in Part III the medical and veterinary sections are treated separately in the next chapter.

1. Engineer Section AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Chief Engineer AFHQ. Brigadier General Dabney O. Elliot (A) continued as Chief Engineer AFHQ and NATOUSA during the first six months of 1944.

b. Changes in Functions. There were no changes in the functions of the British part of the Engineer Sec-

1

tion AFHQ in the first six months of 1944.

On the American side, with the reorganization of NATOUSA, certain functions were transferred from Hq NATOUSA to Hq SOS NATOUSA. The functions that were re-
2
tained by Engineer Section NATOUSA were:

(1) Initiation of policy directives pertaining to all American engineer matters which applied to the Theater as a whole.

(2) Recommendation of American Theater levels of supply for engineer items.

(3) Communication with the War Department and with Allied and co-belligerent forces on all American engineer policy matters.

(4) Recommendation of allocation of American engineer troop units to the Communications Zone, the armies, air forces, and any other independent commands.

(5) Recommendation of training policies for American engineer troop units in the Theater.

(6) Maintenance of current data and intelligence, and advice to the American Theater Commander and staff, on technical aspects of engineer equipment developed by either the United Nations or the enemy.

(7) Analysis of current and future op-

1. Statement by Lt Col S.M. Hollway (B) of the Engineer Section AFHQ. See History of AFHQ, I, 61-62; II, 494-495.

2. NATOUSA Staff Memo No 14, 21 Mar 44, app B, left column.

erational plans and maintenance of close liaison with the Engineer of the Communications Zone on all American engineer responsibilities in the Theater.

(8) Direction of the American engineer personnel and troop units engaged on the development and execution of cover plans.

(9) Review and recommendation of proper action of American engineer items required for AMG.

The functions transferred from the Engineer Section³ NATOUSA to the Engineer Section SOS NATOUSA were:

(1) Control of all American engineer troop units and personnel assigned to the Communications Zone.

(2) Authorization of issuance of American engineer items in excess of T/BA and T/E to Communications Zone units.

(3) Training of American engineer troop units assigned to Communications Zone in accordance with Theater policy.

(4) Control of all American construction materials required for petroleum pipeline and storage construction.

(5) Control of all American petroleum distribution pipeline systems, outside of Army areas of responsibility, in accordance with general plans approved by AFHQ--NATOUSA.

3. Ibid., app B, right column.

(6) Approval to American engineer units to exceed the scales of accomodation.

(7) Organization and operation within Theater policies of American engineer training schools and facilities located in the Communications Zone.

(8) Control of all American real estate matters, subject to co-ordination with the armies through AFHQ--NATOUSA.

(9) Allocation and issue of American engineer supplies and equipment to the United States Navy, merchant marine, and War Shipping Administration activities.

(10) Issue of American engineer supplies and equipment to Allied and co-belligerent armies in accordance with AFHQ--NATOUSA policies and directives.

(11) Preparation of American supply projects (including bills of materials) in accordance with general directives prepared by AFHQ--NATOUSA.

c. Changes in Organization. The reorganization of Hq NATOUSA on 23 February 1944 brought about no change in the Engineer Section AFHQ, since the American component had⁴ been and remained the Engineer Section NATOUSA.

The British Terrain Intelligence Subsection, which served both British and American intelligence, was transferred to⁵ G-2 AFHQ in March 1944. On the American side, engineer intelligence was transferred from the direct control of the

4. NATOUSA GO No 13, 23 Feb 44, par d and e. Statement by Lt Col J.H. Beddow (A) of Engr Sect AFHQ, 2 Oct 45.

5. Statement by Capt R.W.G. Burgess (B) of Engr Sect AFHQ, 29 Sep 45.

American Executive to that of the American Operations Sub-
 6
 section. There was no change in the organization of the Survey
 7
 Directorate. A chart of the Engineer Section AFHQ--NATOUA in
 June 1944 is shown on the next page.

d. Changes in Personnel. The authorized personnel of the
 Engineer Section AFHQ--NATOUA in December 1943 and June 1944 is
 shown in the following table. The table of organization of the
 American part of the Engineer Section includes the American per-
 sonnel of the Survey Directorate. The separate British war estab-
 lishments for the Engineer Section (B) and the Survey Directorate
 (B) have been consolidated

<u>OFFICERS</u>					<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>				
Rank	Am		Br		Rank	Am		Br	
	Nov 43*	Jun 44#	Dec 43x	Jun 44@		Nov 43*	Jun 44#	Dec 43x	Jun 44@
Gen &					M/Sgt	1	1		
Col	2	2	3	3	T/Sgt	2	2		
Lt Col	6	6	3	3	S/Sgt	3	2	2	2
Maj	5	5	7	5	Tec 3	2	2		
Capt	5	3	12	10	Sgt			8	7
1st Lt			1		Tec 4	3	3		
					Cpl			9	9
Totals;	18	16	26	21	Tec 5	2	2		
					Pfc	3	2	16	15
					Pvt	2	1	17	12
<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>									
CWO			1	2					
WOJG			3	1					
Totals;			4	3		18	15	52	45
						<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>		
					Total Americans;	36	31		
					Total British ;	82	69		
					COMBINED TOTALS:	118	100		

6. Statement by Lt Col J. H. Beddow (A) of Engr Sect
 AFHQ, 2 Oct 45.

7. Statement by Capt R. E. Moore (A) of Survey Director-
 ate AFHQ, 2 Oct 45.

* Authorized personnel strengths of AFHQ and NATOUA
 Sects as of 1 Nov 43, compiled by G-1 MTOUSA, 10 Dec 44.

Ltr AG NATOUA to Chief Engineer AFHQ Subj: "Allot-
 ment of Personnel," 4 June 44 (AG NATOUA file: 221.02/452 A-0).

x WE Engr Sect AFHQ, WE Survey, and Survey Staff Pool,
 XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43.

@ WE Engr Sect AFHQ and WE Survey, NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44,
 amended to 30 June 44.

2. Works Service (British) AFHQ

a. Director of Works (DW). Brigadier A.C. Baillie (B), who had been appointed Director of Works on 12 October 1942,⁸ returned to the UNITED KINGDOM on 6 April 1944.⁹ The Deputy Chief Engineer of the Engineer Section AFHQ, Brigadier E.J.B. Buchannan (B), was thereafter put in control of the Works Service, in addition to his other duties, for the period through June 1944.¹⁰

b. Changes in Functions. The functions of the Works Service between December 1943 and June 1944 remained the same as in 1943 with one exception.¹¹ On the formation of new personnel subsections of G-1 (B) in March 1944 the responsibility for posting, promoting, transferring, and keeping of records of Works Service officer personnel was transferred to G-1 (B) in conjunction with the Deputy Military Secretary, both of whom maintained close liaison with the Works Service in all matters affecting its officer personnel.¹²

c. Changes in Organization. Since there was no Director of Works after 6 April 1944, the two deputy directors in charge of the two subsections of the Works Service reported directly to the Deputy Chief Engineer on all engineer matters and to Q (Maint) on all works

8. WO Auth MS1/1/738, 31 Oct 42.

9. WO Auth DW/3/7/ENW, 1 Apr 44.

10. Statement by Maj G. Waugh (B), Works Service AFHQ, 10 Sep 45.

11. Ibid. See History of AFHQ, II, 500-501, for a statement of functions in 1943.

12. Ltr, G-1 (B) to all concerned, 9 Feb 45 (G-1 (B) AFHQ file: 144/ADAG(o)).

13
 matters. A chart of the organization of the Works
 14
 Service in June 1944 is shown on the following page.

d. Changes in Personnel. Although the war estab-
 lishment for the Works Service in June 1944 allowed only
 one colonel, there were in fact two on duty in the AFHQ
 15
 office at that time. The following table shows the
 comparison between the personnel authorized for December
 1943 and June 1944.

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>			<u>OTHER RANKS</u>		
Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#
Brig	1		WO I	5	4	S/Sgt	7	3
Col	2	1	WO II	6	4	Sgt	5	8
Lt Col	5	4				Cpl	14	15
Maj	11	11				L/Cpl	21	26
Capt	13	16				Pte		8
Lt	1	2						
Totals:	33	34		11	8		47	60

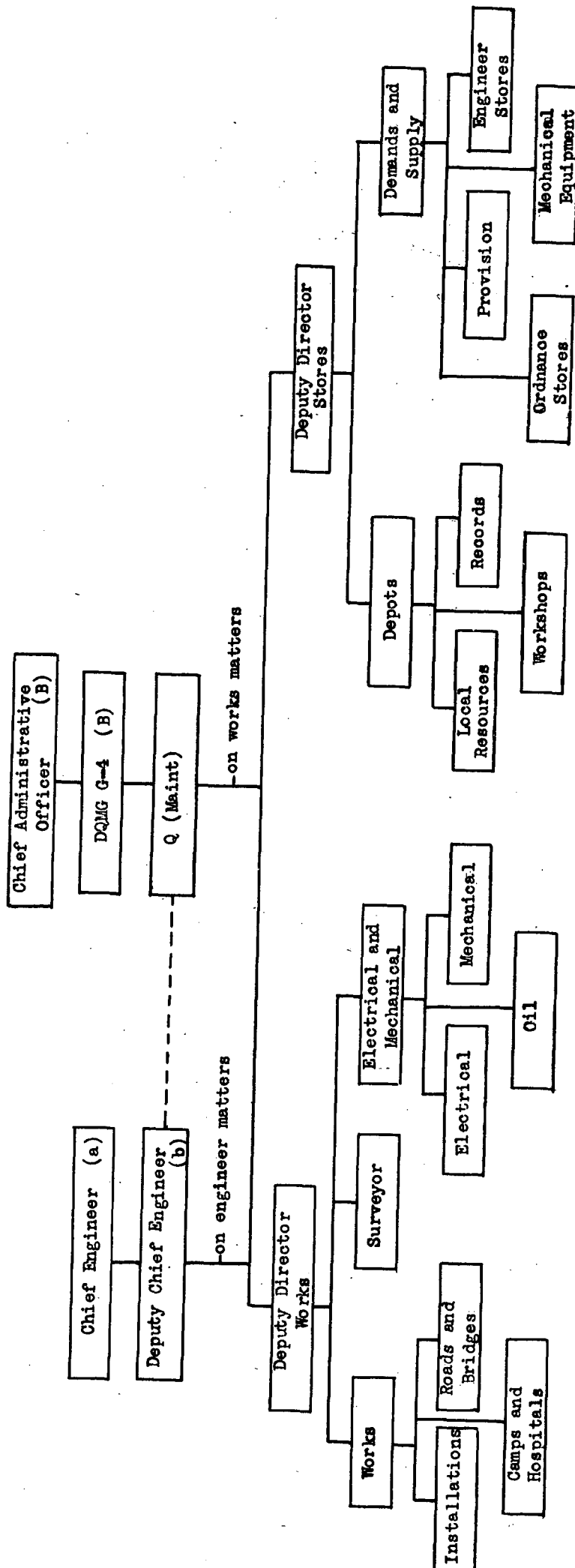
Total British (1943): 91
 Total British (1944): 102

3. Labour Service (British) AFHQ

a. Director of Labour (D Lab). Brigadier J.B.
 Hillary (B), who had been appointed Director of Labour
 16
 on 20 December 1943, continued to hold the appointment
 between December 1943 and June 1944.

-
13. Statement of Maj G. Waugh, Works Service AFHQ,
 10 Sep 45.
 14. Organization of AFHQ (G-3 (Org) file 250A/Org 3).
 15. Statement by Maj G. Waugh, Works Service AFHQ,
 10 Sep 45.
 * WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43.
 # WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, amended to 30 June 44.
 16. WO Auth, 116/MS, 30 Dec 43.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF WORKS SERVICE (BRITISH) AFHQ
June 1944



LEGEND:

— Command

- - - Co-ordination

(a),(b) Indicate that the officer was either American or British.

b. Changes in Functions. The functions of the British Labour Directorate between December 1943 and June 1944 remained the same as in 1943 with one exception. When new personnel subsections of G-1 (B) were formed in March 1944, the responsibility for the posting, promoting, transferring, and keeping of records of pioneer officers was transferred from the Labour Service to G-1 (B) in accordance with the policy then introduced for the unified control of manpower resources.

c. Changes in Organization. There was no important change in the organization of the Labour Directorate between December 1943 and June 1944. Although the responsibility for the administration of pioneer officers was transferred to G-1 (B) AFHQ, the personnel subsection was retained in the Labour Directorate in order to co-ordinate all such matters.

d. Changes in Personnel. The following table shows the comparison between the personnel authorized for the Labour Directorate in December 1943 and in June 1944.

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>OTHER RANKS</u>		
Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#
Brig	1	1	S/Sgt	1	1
Lt Col	3	3	Sgt	1	1
Major	1		Cpl	1	1
Capt	2	2	Pte	3	3
Totals:	7	6		6	6
			Total British (1943): 13		
			Total British (1944): 12		

17. Statement by Lt Col McAdam (B) of Labour Directorate AFHQ, 4 Sep 45. See History of AFHQ, II, 504-506, for the functions in 1943.

18. Ltr, G-1 (B) AFHQ to all concerned, 9 Feb 44 (G-1 (B) AFHQ file: 144/ADAG(O)).

19. See History of AFHQ, II, 506-507, for the organization in 1943.

20. Statement by Lt Col McAdam (B) of Labour Directorate AFHQ, 4 Sept 45.

* WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43.

WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, amended to 30 June 44.

4. Army Fire Service (British) AFHQ

a. Inspector of Army Fire Service. Major W. H.

Field (B), who had been appointed Inspector of Fire Serv-
ices on 6 November 1943,²¹ continued to hold this ap-
pointment (redesignated Fire Advisor in December 1943)²²
until 22 March 1944 when he was transferred to Hq AAI.
After this date the appointment of Fire Advisor at AFHQ²³
was cancelled.

b. Functions. The duties of the Fire Advisor be-

tween December 1943 and March 1944 remained the same as
in 1943.²⁴

c. Organization. As in 1943, in 1944 there were

no subdivisions in the office organization under the Fire
Advisor at AFHQ, who submitted his recommendations
through Q (Maint). When the Fire Advisor was trans-
ferred to Hq AAI in March 1944, an officer was attached
to AFHQ from Hq AAI as the Fire Advisor's representative.
This officer was, however, on the strength of Hq AAI.²⁵

d. Personnel. The personnel authorized for the

office of the Fire Advisor AFHQ remained the same in
March 1944 as it had been in 1943. On 22 March these
personnel, consisting of the Fire Advisor and a corporal,
were deleted from the AFHQ war establishment which no

21. WO O 10/44.

22. Statement by Capt Bailey (B), Fire Service AFHQ,
2 Oct 45.

23. WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, amendment No 4.

24. See footnote 22 above and also History of AFHQ,
II, 508-509.

25. See footnote 22 above.

longer allowed for any Fire Service personnel.

5. Chemical Warfare Section AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Chief Chemical Warfare Officer. Colonel Charles S. Shadle (A) continued to serve as Chief Chemical Warfare Officer AFHQ--NATOUSA during the first half of 1944. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general on 25 May 1944.²⁷

b. Changes in Functions. When command over the Communications Zone was transferred from Hq NATOUSA to Hq SOS NATOUSA in February 1944, such American chemical warfare functions as pertained to the Communications Zone were transferred to the Chemical Warfare Section SOS NATOUSA. These functions included:²⁸

- (1) Control of all American CWS units and personnel assigned to the Communications Zone.
- (2) Issue of CWS items in excess of T/BA and T/E to American Communications Zone units.
- (3) Training of American CWS units assigned to the Communications Zone and of all American troops in the Communications Zone in methods of gas defense in accordance with Theater policies.
- (4) American defense against chemical warfare in the Communications Zone.

26. See footnote 23 above.

27. WD SO No 148, 21 June 44.

28. NATOUSA Staff Memo No 14, 21 Mar 44.

(5) Direction and supervision of American chemical laboratory organizations in the Communications Zone.

(6) Allocation and issue of American CWS supplies and equipment to US Navy, merchant marine, and War Shipping Administration activities.

(7) Issue of American CWS supplies and equipment to Allied and co-belligerent armies in accordance with AFHQ--NATOUSA policies and directives.

(8) Preparation of American bills of material required for supply projects.

Apart from these changes, the functions of the Chemical Warfare Section AFHQ--NATOUSA in the first six months of 1944 remained the same as in 1943.

c. Changes in Organization. No organizational changes in the Chemical Warfare Section occurred during the first half of 1944.

d. Changes in Personnel. The authorized personnel of the Chemical Warfare Section remained the same during the first half of 1944 as in 1943.

29. Statement by Capt M. T. Gladstone (A) of the CW Sect, 8 Aug 45. See also History of AFHQ, I, 59-60; II, 511.

30. Statement by Capt M. T. Gladstone of the CW Sect, 8 Aug 45. See History of AFHQ, II, 512, for an org chart of the CW Sect.

31. AG NATOUSA ltr No 221.02/450 to CW Sect, 3 Mar 44. See also History of AFHQ, II, 513.

6. Ordnance Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUA

a. Chief Ordnance Officer. Colonel David J. Crawford (A) continued to perform the duties of Chief Ordnance Officer (American) AFHQ--NATOUA during the first half of 1944.

b. Changes in Functions. When the CG SOS NATOUA was given command over the Communications Zone in February, such American ordnance functions as pertained to the Communications Zone were assumed by the Ordnance Section SOS NATOUA. These functions were:

- (1) Control of all American ordnance units and personnel assigned to the Communications Zone.
- (2) Issue of American ordnance items in excess of T/BA and T/E to Communications Zone units.
- (3) Training of American ordnance units assigned to the Communications Zone in accordance with Theater policies.
- (4) Allocation and issue of American ordnance supplies and equipment to Allied and co-belligerent armies in accordance with AFHQ--NATOUA policies and directives.
- (5) Collection, evaluation, and transmission to War Department of data on technical phases of supply and maintenance.

32. Memo, Ord Sect (A) AFHQ to AG AFHQ, 25 Nov 44 (Ord Sect (A) AFHQ file: 319.1 vol I).

33. NATOUA Staff Memo No 14, 21 Mar 44.

except for these changes, the functions of the Ordnance Section (American) remained practically the same as during 1943.

c. Changes in Organization. The organization of the Ordnance Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUSA during the first half of 1944 remained the same as in 1943.

d. Changes in Personnel. A comparison between personnel authorized for the American Ordnance Section in November 1943 and June 1944 is shown in the table below:

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>			<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>		
Rank	Nov 43*	Jun 44#	Rank	Nov 43*	Jun 44#	Rank	Nov 43*	Jun 44#
Gen &			CWO		1	M/Sgt	1	2
Col	2	2	WOJG	1		T/Sgt		2
Lt Col	3	2				Tec 3	2	2
Maj	1	2				Sgt		1
Capt	1	2				Tec 4	4	2
1st Lt	1					Cpl		2
						Tec 5	3	
						Pfc		1
						Pvt	1	1
Totals:	8	8		1	1		11	13

Total Americans (1943): 20
Total Americans (1944): 22

34. Statement by Col W. H. Connerat Jr., Exec Off Ord Sect, 8 Aug 45. For detailed statements of functions see History of AFHQ, I, 69; II, 514-515.

35. Statement by Col W. H. Connerat Jr., Exec Off Ord Sect, 8 Aug 45. See chart of the Ord Sect (American) in History of AFHQ, II, 516.

* AG NATOUSA ltr 200.3-156 to Hq Comd AF, 7 Oct 43.

// AG NATOUSA ltr 221.02/460 A-O to Hq Comd AF, 7 Oct 43.

7. Ordnance Service (British) AFHQ

a. Director of Ordnance Services (DOS). Major General C. H. Geake (B), who had been appointed Director of Ordnance Services on 29 November 1943,³⁶ continued to hold this appointment between December 1943 and June 1944.

b. Changes in Functions. In February and March 1944 there were three changes in the functions of the Ordnance Service. In February the responsibility for the control of laundries was transferred from the Ordnance Service at AFHQ to a lower formation.³⁷ In March 1944 a new subsection of the Service at AFHQ was formed to co-ordinate, between the Chief Signal Officer AFHQ and the Director of Ordnance Services, all matters pertaining to signal stores.³⁸ Also in March the responsibility for the posting, promoting, transferring, and keeping of records of ordnance officer personnel was transferred to one of the newly formed additional personnel subsections of G-1 (B). This transfer was effected as a result of the new policy for the unified control of manpower resources by G-1 (B).³⁹

c. Changes in Organization. A chart of the organization of the Ordnance Service at AFHQ in June 1944 is shown on the next page.⁴⁰

36. WO Auth 43220/2/MS2, 23 Nov 43.

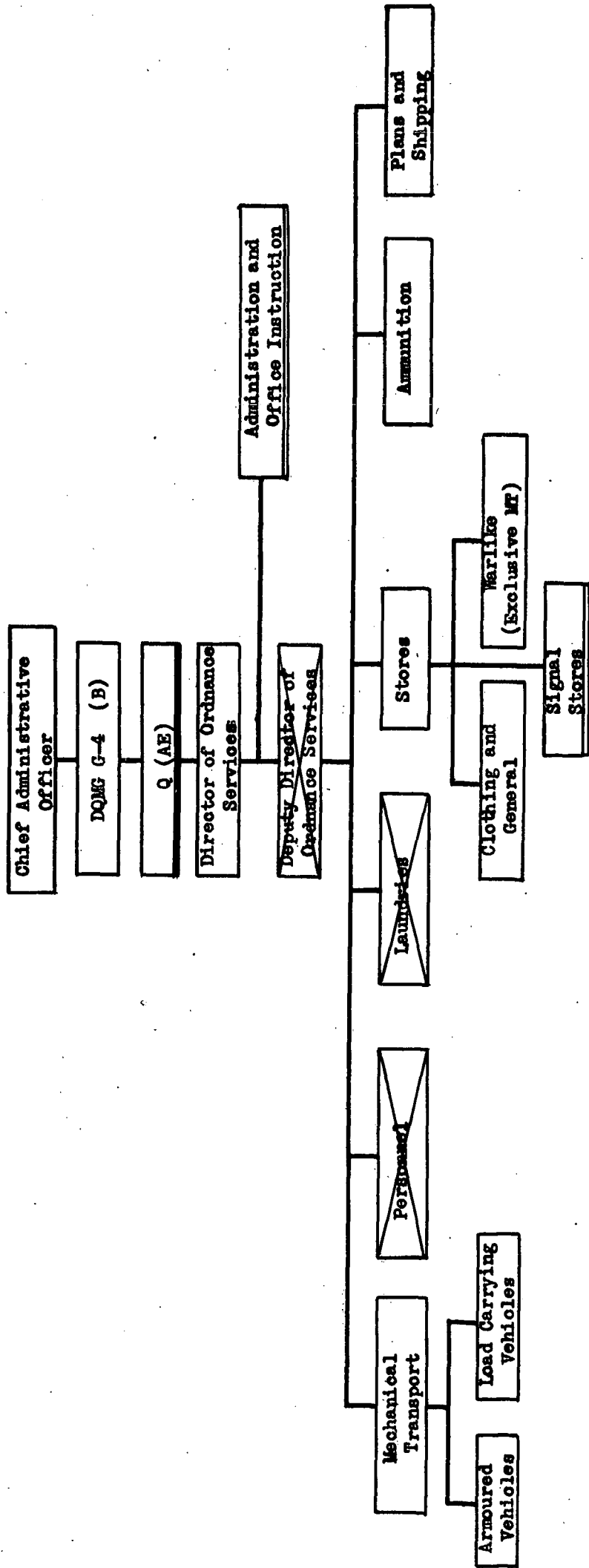
37. DOS Circular No 82, 28 Feb 44.

38. DOS Circular No 84, 2 March 44.

39. Ltr, G-1 (B) to all concerned, 9 Feb 44 (G-1 (B) AFHQ file: 144/ADAG(O)).

40. Statement by Major Entwistle, Ordnance (B), 12 Sep 45.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF BRITISH ORDNANCE SERVICE AFHQ
June 1944



- LEGEND:
- Command
 - ⊠ Subdivision discontinued in first half of 1944.
 - ▢ Subdivision established in first half of 1944.

d. Changes in Personnel. The following table shows the comparison between the personnel authorized for December 1943 and June 1944.

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>			<u>OTHER RANKS</u>		
Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 [#]	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 [#]	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 [#]
Maj Gen	1	1	WO I	1	1	S/Sgt	6	4
Brig	1	1	WO II	5	6	Sgt	10	7
Col	3	1				Cpl	14	8
Lt Col	7	5				L/Cpl	12	9
Maj	15	12				Pte	79	41
Capt	21	11						
Lt	1							
Totals:	49	31		6	7		121	69

Total British (1943): 176

Total British (1944): 107

8. Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineer

Service (British) AFHQ

a. Director of Mechanical Engineering (DME). Major General W. S. Tope (B), who had been appointed DME⁴¹ on 9 November 1943, continued to hold this appointment between December 1943 and June 1944.

b. Changes in Functions. The functions of REME at AFHQ between December 1943 and June 1944 remained the⁴² same as in 1943 with one exception. In March 1944 the responsibility for posting, promoting, transferring, and keeping of records of REME officers was transferred to G-1 (B) in accordance with the newly introduced policy

* WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43.

[#] WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, amended to 30 June 44.

41. WO Cable, 86686 (SS1), 6 Nov 43.

42. Statement by Capt H. White (B), REME AFHQ, 13

Sep 45. For a full statement of functions see History of AFHQ, II, 521-523.

for the unified control of manpower resources by G-1 (B).

c. Changes in Organization. In May 1944 the Technical subsection of the REME Service moved to Hq AAI in ITALY while remaining directly under the DME at AFHQ in NORTH AFRICA. This move had become necessary because a majority of REME units, already located in ITALY, were now directly under the C-in-C AAI, and Hq AAI therefore needed more technical experts. A chart of the organization of the REME AFHQ is shown on the next page.

d. Changes in Personnel. The following table shows the comparison between the personnel authorized for REME Service at AFHQ in December 1943 and June 1944.

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>			<u>OTHER RANKS</u>		
Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#
Maj Gen	1	1	WO I	2	3	S/Sgt	2	4
Brig	1	1	WO II	3	4	Sgt	4	6
Col	1	2				Cpl	5	10
Lt Col	4	4				L/Cpl	6	10
Maj	8	10				Pte	25	45
Capt	10	13						
Lt	2	4						
Totals:	27	35		5	7		42	75
Total British (1943): 74								
Total British (1944): 117								

43. Ltr, G-1 (B) to all concerned, 9 Feb 44 (G-1 (B) AFHQ file: 144/ADAG(O)).

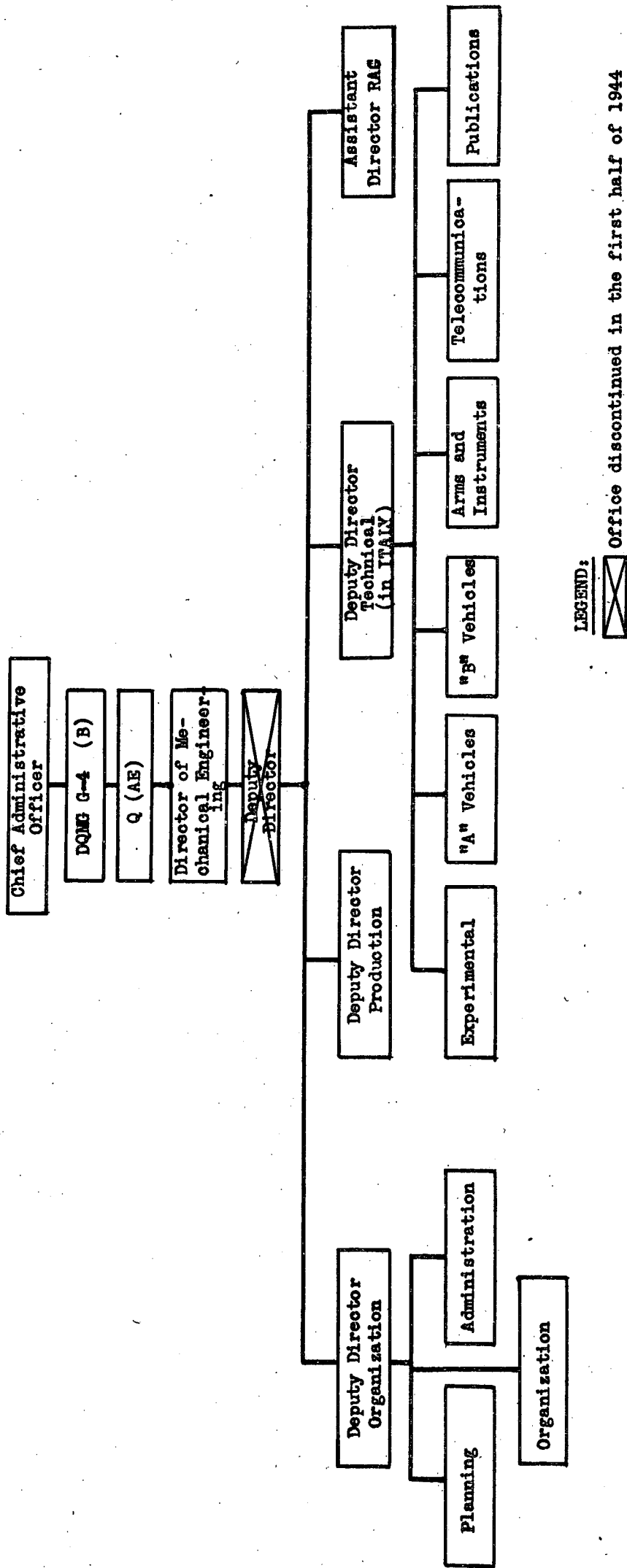
44. Statement by Capt H. White (B), REME AFHQ, 13 Sep 45.

45. Statement by WO I Lawrence (B), REME AFHQ, 13 Sep 45.

* WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43.

WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, amended to 30 June 44.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE ROYAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS SERVICE (BRITISH) AFHQ
June 1944



9. The Signal Section AFHQ--NATOUA

a. Chief Signal Officers. Major General L. B. Nicholls (B) continued to serve as Chief Signal Officer AFHQ during the first half of 1944. Colonel Lloyd C. Parsons (A) likewise continued to serve as CSO NATOUA until 24 February 1944 when he was succeeded by Brigadier General Terence J. Tully (A) who was also Deputy CSO AFHQ.⁴⁶

b. Changes in Functions. The major change in the functions of the Signal Section AFHQ--NATOUA was on the American side where the American signal functions dealing with the Communications Zone were transferred to the Signal Section SOS NATOUA. The functions thus withdrawn from Signal Section NATOUA were defined on 14 March 1944 as follows:⁴⁷

(1) Control of all American signal troop units and signal personnel assigned to the Communications Zone.

(2) Approval and issue of American signal items in excess of T/BA and T/E to Communication Zone units.

(3) Organization and operation of American schools for signal and communications training in accordance with Theater policies.

(4) American photographic functions in

46. NATOUA GO No 13, 23 Feb 44, par e. Gen Tully had received his promotion to the rank of brigadier general on 23 Feb 44 (WD SO No 59, 9 Mar 44, par 21).

47. NATOUA Staff Memo No 14, 21 Mar 44, app C.

the Communications Zone.

(5) Allocation and issue of American signal supplies and equipment to US Navy, merchant marine, and War Shipping Administration activities.

(6) Issue of American signal supplies and equipment to Allied and co-belligerent armies in accordance with AFHQ--NATOUSA policies and directives.

Apart from these changes the functions of the Signal Section AFHQ--NATOUSA in the first half of 1944 remained⁴⁸ substantially the same as in 1943.

c. Changes in Organization. On 24 February 1944 the separate Signal Section NATOUSA was abolished, and the American component in the Signal Section AFHQ was⁴⁹ designated as the new Signal Section NATOUSA.

Two new branches, a Telecommunications Branch and a Field Service Branch, were created during the first half⁵⁰ of 1944 to control various operational subsections. The organization of the Signal Section AFHQ--NATOUSA by⁵¹ July 1944 is shown by the chart on the following page.

d. Changes in Personnel. A comparison between personnel authorized the Signal Section AFHQ--NATOUSA in

48. See History of AFHQ, I, 77-78; II, 525-528; for detailed statements of functions.

49. NATOUSA GO No 13, 23 Feb 44, par d and e.

50. Statement of Capt M. F. Thompson of Adm Div, Sig Sect, 5 Aug 45.

51. Ibid. Chart of Sig Sect AFHQ c. July 44 in Pictorial Review of AFHQ--NATOUSA Sig Opns, Aug 44, prepared for Brig Gen T. J. Tully (Sig Sect AFHQ file).

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graph TD
    COS[Chief of Staff AFHQ (B)] --- CSB[Combined Signal Board (b)]
    CSB -.- CSO[Chief Signal Officer (B)]
    CSO --- DCSO[Deputy Chief Signal Officer (CSO NATOUSA) (A)]
    DCSO --- USEB[US Executive Branch (A)]
    DCSO --- FSB[Field Service Branch (a)]
    DCSO --- BEB[British Executive Branch (B)]
    
    USEB --- TCB[Telecommunications Branch (a)]
    USEB --- UPD[US Personnel Division (A)]
    USEB --- PHD[Photo Division (A)]
    USEB --- AD[Administrative Division (A)]
    USEB --- LIA[Liaison (A)]
    
    TCB --- WD[Wire Division (a)]
    TCB --- RD[Radio Division (b)]
    TCB --- TRD[Traffic Division (a)]
    WD --- RAD[Radar Division (a)]
    
    FSB --- PDiv[Plans Division (a)]
    FSB --- SIS[SIS Division (a)]
    FSB --- SD[Supply Division (a)]
    FSB --- ADV[Advance AFHQ Signal Det (A)]
    
    BEB --- G1[G-1 (Br) A 10-C]
    BEB --- ORD[Ord (Br) 13 Stores]
    BEB --- AACD[AA & CD]
    BEB --- RAC[RAC]
    
    BEB --- SDiv[Staff Duties Division (B)]
    BEB --- CS[Cipher Security Div (B)]
    BEB --- OT[Ops and Trng Division (B)]
    BEB --- BP[British Personnel (B)]
    BEB --- BS[British Stores (B)]
    
    LIA -.- SUSHQ[Signal Units Serving AFHQ]
    SUSHQ --- SSR[Signal Service Regiment (A)]
    SUSHQ --- SSC[GHQ Signal Company (B)]
  
```

Legend:
 _____ Command Channel

LEGEND:

Command Channel

----- Operational control

----- Liaison channel

☐ Subdivision discontinued in early 1944.

Subdivision added in early 1944.

(A). (B) Indicate branch was entirely American or British.

(a), (b) Indicate nationality of head of an integrated branch.

* * * On purely American signal matters responsible to the CofS NATOU.SA.

November 1943 and June 1944 is shown in the table below.

OFFICERS					ENLISTED MEN				
Rank	Am		Br		Rank	Am		Br	
	Nov	Jun	Dec	Jun		Nov	Jun	Dec	Jun
	43*	44 ^z	43 ^x	44 [@]		43*	44 ^z	43 ^x	44 [@]
Maj Gen			1	1	M/Sgt	15	7		
Brig Gen	1	1			T/Sgt	16	9		
Col	11	6	1	1	S/Sgt	11	6	1	1
Lt Col	13	9	3	2	Tec 3	17	10		
Maj	20	15	8	6	Sgt			1	1
Capt	28	14	6	6	Tec 4	28	15		
1st Lt	18	5			Cpl			1	2
Totals:	91	50	19	16	Tec 5	32	9		
					Pfc	3	3	1	2
					Pvt	2	1	6	6

WARRANT OFFICERS				
CWO	3	2	1	1
WOJG	7	2		
Totals:	10	4	1	1

	1943	1944
Total Americans:	225	114 ^z
Total British :	30	29
COMBINED TOTALS:	255	143

* Ltr, AG AFHQ to CSO AFHQ and CO Hq Comd AF, 14 July 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 2CO.3/145). Ltr, AG AFHQ to CSO NATOUSA and CO Hq Comd, AF, 20 Sep 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 200.3/155). These columns contain the combined T/Os of Sig Sect AFHQ and Sig Sect NATOUSA in Nov 43.

^z AG NATOUSA ltr 221.02/464 to CSO AFHQ, 5 Jun 44.

^x WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43.

[@] WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, with amendments to 30 June 44.

^z This total included American signal intelligence personnel. British signal intelligence personnel were assigned to G-2 AFHQ. Another reason for the much larger number of American personnel in the Signal Section was that most of the signal equipment and installations at AFHQ and Hq NATOUSA and the operating personnel were American. Statement of Maj R. W. Bullers (A) of Signal Sect, 29 Sep 45.

10. The Combined Signal Board AFHQ

a. Chairman. Major General L. B. Nicholls (B), the Chief Signal Officer AFHQ, continued to serve as chairman of the Combined Signal Board during 1944.

b. Changes in Functions. The functions of the Combined Signal Board in the first half of 1944 remained the same as in 1943 except that they were broadened to include the entire Mediterranean Theater instead of just
52
NORTH AFRICA.

c. Changes in Composition. The composition of the Combined Signal Board in the first half of 1944 also remained unchanged from that in 1943 except that both appointed and elected members were drawn from the armed forces and appropriate civilian agencies in the entire Mediterranean Theater instead of just from those in NORTH
53
AFRICA.

11. Radar and Radio Countermeasures Board AFHQ

a. Activation. The need for a central organization to co-ordinate radar and radio countermeasures (RCM) activities throughout the Theater was felt early in 1944. The RCM Board was therefore established as a subcommittee of the Combined Signal Board AFHQ under the Chief Signal Officer AFHQ. Since the channels of communica-

52. AFHQ Staff Memo No 50, 17 May 44, and amendments in AFHQ Staff Memo No 55, 5 Jun 44. For a statement of functions in 1943 see History of AFHQ, II, 533-534.

53. AFHQ Staff Memo No 50, 17 May 44, and amendments in AFHQ Staff Memo No 55, 5 Jun 44. For the composition of the CSB in 1943 see History of AFHQ, II, 535-536.

tion proved cumbersome for the functions of the RCM Board, it was established as an independent organization⁵⁴ under the Chief Signal Officer on 9 June 1944.

b. Chairman of the Board. Group Captain A. M. Rodgers (RAF) was elected permanent Chairman at the first⁵⁵ meeting of the Board on 9 June 1944.

c. Functions. The functions of the RCM Board were⁵⁶ as follows:

- (1) To co-ordinate RCM activities throughout the Theater and maintain liaison with SIS and such other interested agencies operating within the Theater.
- (2) To advise on the co-ordination of policies for investigations of enemy radar and radio insofar as they affected RCM.
- (3) To recommend rules governing the operations of RCM.
- (4) To consider all proposals for the institution of new RCM by any of the interested services before such proposals were put into effect and advise whether such proposals should be implemented and, if so, the nature and extent of any restrictions that should be imposed.
- (5) To allocate the approved RCM activ-

54. Statement by Lt Col T. J. Ice (A) of IG Sect AFHQ (formerly of RCM Board), 21 Aug 45. AFHQ Staff Memo No 56, 9 June 44, par 1.

55. Min of 1st Mtg of RCM Board, 9 June 44.

56. AFHQ Staff Memo No 56, 9 Jun 44, par 4.

ities among the services concerned.

(6) To advise on measures to be taken to neutralize the effects of enemy RCM.

(7) To receive information on enemy jamming and enemy radar and radio activities, insofar as they affect RCM, and to disseminate the information to interested parties.

(8) To arrange a regular exchange of information within the Theater, with the Communications Board GHQ MEF, and with the RCM boards in the US and UK.

(9) To recommend the allocation of RCM equipment within the Theater.

(10) To estimate requirements of equipment for RCM and recommend procurement of additional equipment as necessary.

(11) To co-opt such additional members as might be required from time to time to deal with any particular problem.

(12) To obtain executive action on matters falling under established RCM policies through its members who represent the executive heads of the services represented on the Board.

(13) To be responsible to the Chief Signal Officer in carrying out the above functions.

d. Organization and Representation. The RCM Board was composed of twelve members representing the follow-

ing:

CSO, AFHQ (one from Radar Division and one from SIS)

Air Sig OIC, MAAF (one RAF and one AAF)

CSO, MACAF

CSO, MATAF

CSO, MASAF

CO, COMNAVNAV

FSO, C-in-C MED

MG AA & CD (one American and one British)

CIO, MAAF

A chart of the organization of the RCM Board in June
58
1944 is shown on the next page.

57. Ibid., par 1 a.

58. Ibid. Statement by Lt Col T.J. Ice of IG
Sect, 21 Aug 45.

Chapter XXXII

MEDICAL STAFF ORGANIZATIONS

The only significant change in the medical staff organizations in the first six months of 1944 was the transfer of the American Communications Zone functions from the Medical Section NATOUSA to the Medical Section SOS NATOUSA. The details of this transfer together with those of other minor changes will be found in the following sections of this chapter.

1. Medical Section (British) AFHQ

a. Director of Medical Services (DMS). Major General W.C. Hartgill (B) succeeded Major General E.M. Cowell (B) as Surgeon AFHQ and DMS (British) on 14 March 1944.¹ Brigadier General Frederick A. Blesse (A) was succeeded by Major General Morrison C. Stayer (A) as² Deputy Surgeon AFHQ on 3 March 1944.

b. Functions. The functions of the British Medical Section during the first half of 1944 remained the³ same as in 1943.

c. Changes in Organization. The British and American medical sections continued to operate on a parallel basis throughout the first six months of 1944, while a

1. WO Auth 104255/MS2, 8 Mar 44.
2. AFHQ Staff Memo No 22, 3 Mar 44.
3. Statement by Lt Col O.S. Williams (B) of Med Sect (B) AFHQ, 14 Sep 45. For the functions in 1943 see History of AFHQ, II, 538-540.

close liaison was maintained between the two sections by means of frequent conference and consultations. An account of the American medical section and its changes during this period is given in the next section of this chapter. A chart of the organization of the British Medical Section in June 1944 is shown on the next page.

d. Changes in Personnel. The following table shows the comparison between the personnel authorized for the British Medical Section in December 1943 and June 1944.

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>			<u>OTHER RANKS</u>		
Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 ²	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 ²	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 ²
Maj Gen	1	1	WO I	1	1	S/Sgt	1	1
Brig	1	1	WO II	1	1	Sgt	5	5
Col	9	8				Cpl	5	5
Lt Col	10	11				L/Cpl	7	7
Maj	3	4				Pte	17	17
Capt	3	2						
Totals:	27	27		2	2		35	35

Total British (1943): 64
Total British (1944): 64

2. Medical Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUISA

a. Chief of the Medical Section. Brigadier General Frederick A. Blesse (A) continued to serve as Deputy Surgeon AFHQ and Chief Surgeon NATOUISA until 3 March 1944 when he was succeeded in both positions by Major

4. Statement by Lt Col O.S. Williams (B) of Med Sect (B) AFHQ, 14 Sep 45.

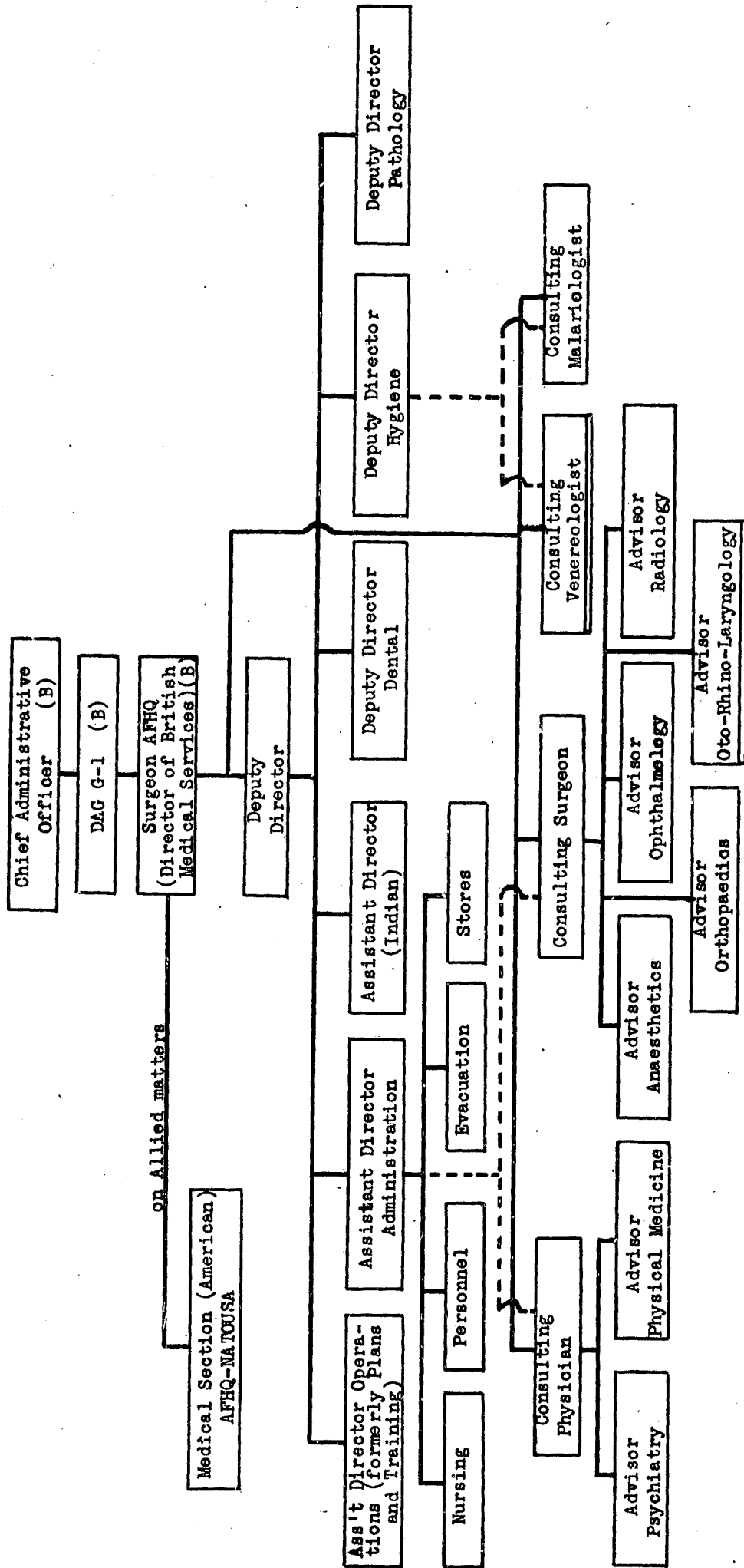
5. Ibid.

* WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43.

* WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, amended to 30 June

44.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF MEDICAL SECTION (BRITISH) AFHQ
June 1944



LEGEND:

— Command

- - - Administrative supervision only

▭ Subdivision established in early 1944.

General Morrison C. Stayer (A).

b. Changes in Functions. With the transfer of command over the Communications Zone from Hq NATOUSA to Hq SOS NATOUSA in February 1943 the following functions of the Medical Section NATOUSA were transferred to the Medical Section SOS NATOUSA:

- (1) Control of all American medical units and personnel assigned to Communications Zone.
- (2) Issue of American medical items in excess of T/BA and T/E to American Communications Zone units.
- (3) Training of American medical units assigned to Communications Zone in accordance with Theater policies.
- (4) Allocation and issue of American medical supplies and equipment to US Navy, merchant marine, and War Shipping Administration activities.
- (5) Issue of American medical supplies and equipment to Allied and co-belligerent armies in accordance with AFHQ--NATOUSA policies and directives.
- (6) Preparation of American supply projects (including bills of material) in accordance with general directives prepared by AFHQ--NATOUSA.

6. AFHQ Staff Memo No 22, 3 Mar 44. NATOUSA SO No 59, 1 Mar 44, par 11.

7. NATOUSA Staff Memo No 14, 21 Mar 44, app D.

General Morrison C. Stayer (A).

b. Changes in Functions. With the transfer of command over the Communications Zone from Hq NATOUSA to Hq SOS NATOUSA in February 1943 the following functions of the Medical Section NATOUSA were transferred to the Medical Section SOS NATOUSA:

- (1) Control of all American medical units and personnel assigned to Communications Zone.
- (2) Issue of American medical items in excess of T/BA and T/E to American Communications Zone units.
- (3) Training of American medical units assigned to Communications Zone in accordance with Theater policies.
- (4) Allocation and issue of American medical supplies and equipment to US Navy, merchant marine, and War Shipping Administration activities.
- (5) Issue of American medical supplies and equipment to Allied and co-belligerent armies in accordance with AFHQ--NATOUSA policies and directives.
- (6) Preparation of American supply projects (including bills of material) in accordance with general directives prepared by AFHQ--NATOUSA.

6. AFHQ Staff Memo No 22, 3 Mar 44. NATOUSA SO No 59, 1 Mar 44, par 11.

7. NATOUSA Staff Memo No 14, 21 Mar 44, app D.

(7) American sanitary inspections for the Communications Zone.

(8) Selection of American hospital sites in the Communications Zone.

(9) Administration and supervision of all American medical installations assigned to the Communications Zone.

(10) Evacuation of all American sick and wounded from the Combat Zone to the Communications Zone and to the Zone of the Interior.

(11) Inspection, correlation, and compilation of all practical data relating to the American sick and wounded in the Communications Zone.

(12) American veterinary hospitalization and evacuation, veterinary statistics and sanitation, and inspection of foods of animal origin and forage.

Aside from these losses of functions the responsibilities of the Medical Section in the first half of 1944⁸ remained substantially the same as in 1943.

c. Changes in Organization. During early 1944 a small public relations subsection was created under the Administrative Officer. The Medical Inspector was removed from under the Administrative Officer and placed directly under the Executive Officer, like other major

8. For a detailed list of functions of Med Sect NATOUSA see History of AFHQ, II, 544-545.

subsections. Apart from these minor changes the organization of the Medical Section in the first six months of 1944 remained the same as in 1943.

d. Changes in Personnel. A comparison between personnel authorized the Medical Section (American) in December 1943 and June 1944 is shown in the table below:

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>		
Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 [#]	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 [#]
Gen & Col	9	9	M/Sgt	1	2
Lt Col	9	9	T/Sgt	3	3
Maj	7	6	S/Sgt	2	3
Capt	4	2	Tec 3	2	4
1st Lt	2	2	Sgt	2	2
2d Lt	1		Tec 4	5	7
			Cpl		1
			Tec 5	8	7
			Pfc	4	1
			Pvt	3	1
Totals:	32	28		30	31
			<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	
			Total Americans:	62	59

3. Veterinary and Remount Service (British) AFHQ

a. Deputy Director (DD V&RS). Colonel C.H.S. Townsend (B), who had been appointed Deputy Director

9. Charts for 1944 in Med Sect (A) AFHQ file:
320.3. Statement by M/Sgt Zelin of Med Sect Hist Br, 8 Aug 45.

10. For an organization chart of 1943 see the History of AFHQ, II, 546.

* AG NATOUSA ltr 211.02/249 and 211.02/250 to Surgeon NATOUSA, 5 Dec 43. This includes a separate T/O for nurses of 1 lt col, 1 maj, and 1 capt.

AG NATOUSA ltr 221.02/457 to Surgeon AFHQ, 29 June 44. This includes a separate T/O for nurses of 1 lt col, 1 maj, 1 capt, and 1 1st lt.

V&RS on 18 November 1943, continued to hold this appointment between December 1943 and July 1944.

b. Changes in Functions. The functions of the V&RS at AFHQ between December 1943 and June 1944 remained the same as in 1943.

c. Changes in Organization. As in 1943, the Deputy Director V&RS and a staff captain were attached to AFHQ Advanced Administrative Echelon (FLAMBO) between December 1943 and June 1944. This facilitated the organization of the Service in ITALY where the majority of the work was carried out, while the AD V&RS (FLAMBO) was attached to AFHQ as the representative of the DD V&RS. A chart of the organization of the Service at AFHQ is shown on the next page.

d. Changes in Personnel. The personnel authorized for the V&RS at AFHQ in June 1944 were the same as in December 1943.

11. WO Auth, 119/MS, 14 Dec 43.

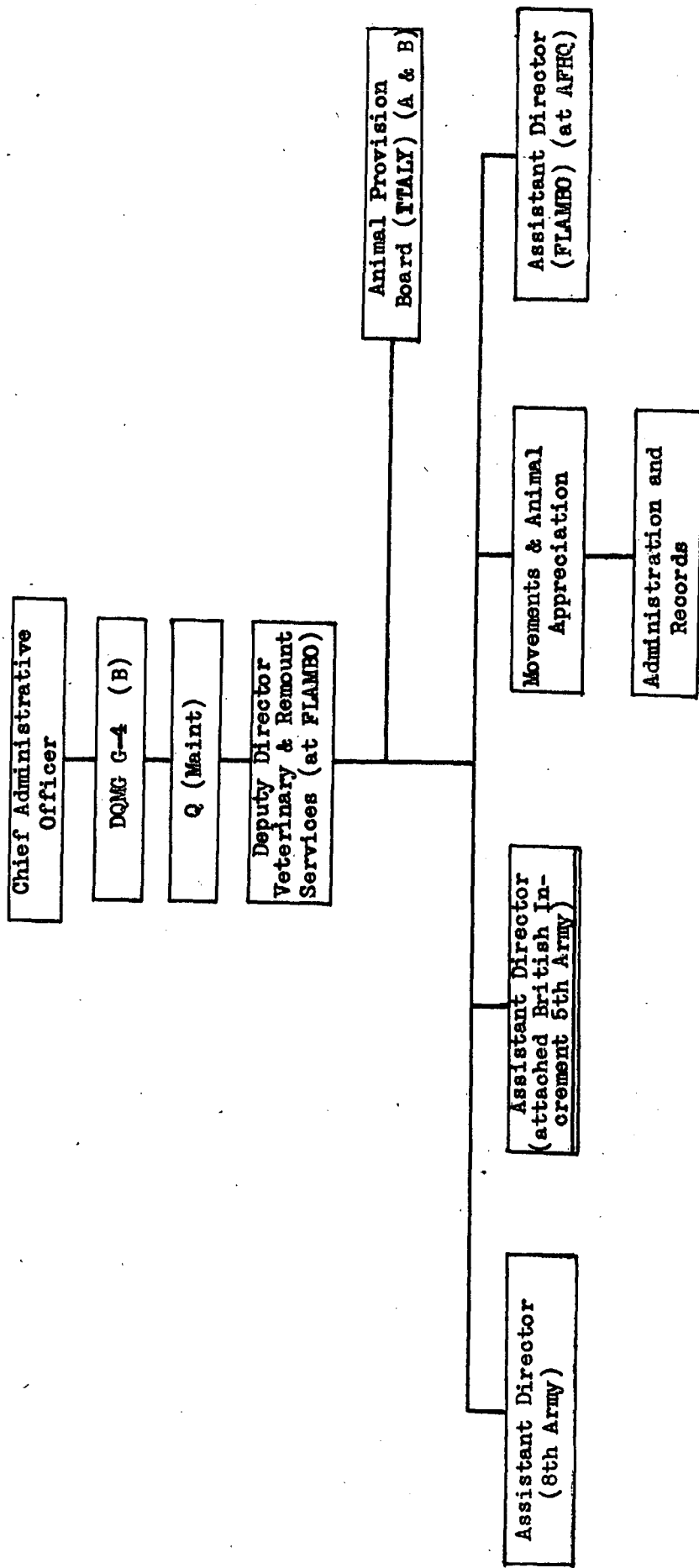
12. Statement by Lt Col Hart (B), V&RS AFHQ, 12 Sep 45. History of AFHQ, II, 548-550.

13. Statement by Lt Col Hart (B), V&RS AFHQ, 12 Sep 45.

14. Ibid.

15. WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, amended to 30 Jun 44. See also History of AFHQ, II, 548-550.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF VETERINARY AND REMOUNT SERVICES (BRITISH) AFHQ
June 1944



LEGEND:

- Subdivision added before July 1944
(A & B) Indicates an integrated organization.

Chapter XXXIII

STAFF ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH LAW, MILITARY POLICE, AND INSPECTIONS

There were several changes in the legal and police staff organizations in the first half of 1944. The American Claims Section NATOUSA was absorbed by the American JA Section NATOUSA on 25 February 1944, and the American Major Claims Commission and the American Claims Commission in ITALY were replaced by the American Claims Service on 23 May 1944. On the British side in January 1944 the No 4 Claims Commission (B) and No 4 Hirings Directorate (B) were absorbed by No 2 Claims Commission (B) and No 2 Hirings Directorate (B) respectively. The Provost Marshal General Section NATOUSA was transferred to Hq SOS NATOUSA on 24 February 1944 but was directed to continue to perform PMG staff functions for Hq NATOUSA. On the other hand IG Section remained with Hq NATOUSA but transferred its Com Z functions to IG Section SOS NATOUSA. The details of these major changes as well as of other minor ones are given in the following sections of this chapter.

1. Judge Advocate Section (American) NATOUSA

a. The Judge Advocate NATOUSA. Brigadier General Adam Richmond (A) continued to serve as the Judge Advocate NATOUSA during the first six months of 1944. He assumed the additional title of Chief Claims Officer NATOUSA on 14 February 1944.

1. NATOUSA Cir No 19, 14 Feb 44.

b. Changes in Functions. On 14 February 1944 the Judge Advocate NATOUA was directed to assume operational and technical administrative control of claims against the US Government as Chief Claims Officer, and on 25 February 1944 the Claims Section NATOUA was incorporated in the JA Section.² To assist the Judge Advocate NATOUA, a Deputy Chief Claims Officer was appointed for French NORTH AFRICA and CORSICA and another for Italian territories.³ American claims activities were co-ordinated in the US Claims Service.⁴ As the American Chief Claims Officer, the Judge Advocate NATOUA was responsible for approval of all claims involving American organizations and personnel between \$500 and \$2500. Claims smaller than the minimum amount were the responsibility of each Deputy Chief Claims Officer, while claims exceeding the maximum amount were the direct responsibility of the CG NATOUA.⁵ The other responsibilities of the Judge Advocate Section (American) NATOUA remained the same during the first six months of 1944 as in 1942 and 1943.⁶

c. Changes in Organization. The addition of the US Claims Service and an increase in legal problems concerning military affairs during 1944 caused some changes in the organization of the Judge Advocate Section NATOUA

2. Ibid. NATOUA GO No 14, 25 Feb 44.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

6. Statement by Col T. H. Barratt (A), Adm Ex, JA Sect, 7 Aug 45. For previous statements of functions of the American Claims and JA Sections see History of AFHQ, I, 81-83; II, 553-554, 558-559.

which are shown by the chart on the next page.

d. Changes in Personnel. The authorized personnel for the Judge Advocate Section NATOUSA, including the US Claims Service, as of 5 June 1944 is given in the table below. The authorized personnel for the Judge Advocate Section NATOUSA and for the Claims Section NATOUSA at the end of 1943 are also shown for comparison, since the two sections were combined in 1944.

<u>OFFICERS</u>				<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>			
	JA	Claims	JA		JA	Claims	JA
	Nov	Dec	Jun		Nov	Dec	Jun
Rank	43*	43*	44 ^x	Rank	43*	43*	44 ^x
Brig Gen	1		1	M/Sgt	1	4	4
Col	2	4	5	T/Sgt	1	5	6
Lt Col	2	5	7	S/Sgt	2		3
Maj		19	17	Tec 3	1	5	6
Capt		18	16	Tec 4		17	17
Totals:	5	46	46	Tec 5		21	21
				Pfc		15	10
				Pvt			5

WARRANT OFFICERS

CWO		1					
WOJG	1						
Totals	1		1		5	67	72

Total Americans (1943): 124
Total Americans (1944): 129

2. Deputy Judge Advocate General (British) AFHQ

a. British Deputy Judge Advocate General (DJAG).

Colonel The Lord Russell of Liverpool (B), who had been

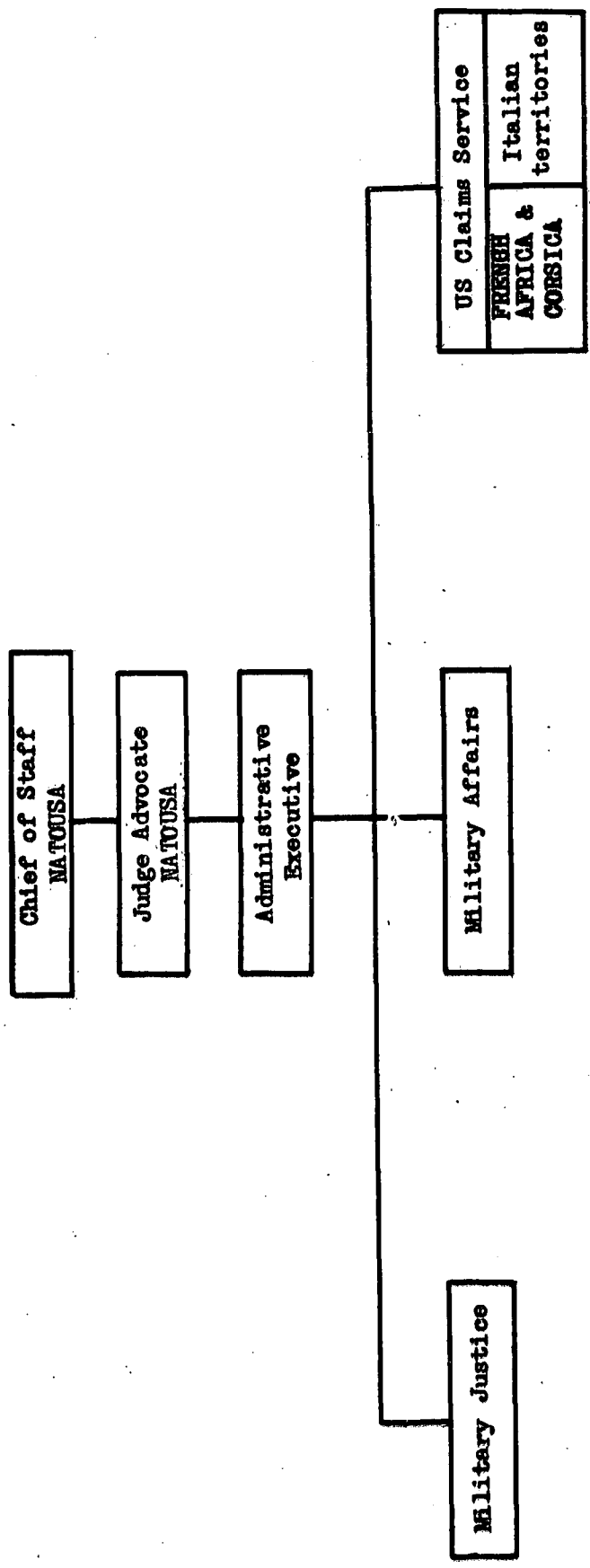
7. See first item in footnote 6 above.

* Memo, AG NATOUSA to JA NATOUSA, 11 Nov 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 321-4-52).

* Memo, G-1 NATOUSA to AG NATOUSA, 29 Nov 43 (G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O JAG).

x Memo, G-1 NATOUSA to AG NATOUSA, 5 June 44 (G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O JAG).

ORGANIZATION CHART OF JUDGE ADVOCATE SECTION (AMERICAN) NATOUA FOR 1944



appointed British DJAG on 9 July 1943, continued to hold the appointment throughout the first half of 1944.

b. Changes in Functions. The functions of the British DJAG and his staff between December 1943 and June 1944 remained the same as in 1943.

c. Changes in Organization. In June 1944 there were three officers working in the office of the British DJAG, and they performed all the duties jointly. As a result there were no subdivisions of the office.

d. Changes in Personnel. The following table shows the comparison between the personnel authorized for the British DJAG's office at AFHQ in December 1943 and June 1944.

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>			<u>OTHER RANKS</u>		
Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 [#]	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 [#]	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 [#]
Col	1	1	WO I	1	1	S/Sgt	1	1
Lt Col		2				Sgt	1	1
Maj	2					Cpl	3	3
Lt (QM)		1						
Totals:	3	4		1	1		5	5

Total British (1943): 9
Total British (1944): 10

8. WO O 36/43.

9. Statement by WO I Mitchell (B) DJAG's Br AFHQ, 18 Sep 45. See History of AFHQ, II, 555-557.

10. Statement by WO I Mitchell (B) of DJAG's office, 18 Sep 45.

* WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43.

WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, amended to 30 June 44.

3. Claims Section (American) NATOUSA

The Claims Section NATOUSA was incorporated into
the Judge Advocate Section NATOUSA on 25 February 1944.¹¹
The Chief of Claims Section, Colonel Charles W. Rooth
(A), became Chief of the US Claims Service in NORTH AF-
RICA, while Colonel T. H. Barratt (A) became Chief of the
US Claims Service in Italian territories. Together these
two officers headed the new US Claims Service which was
a subsection of the Judge Advocate Section NATOUSA after
25 February 1944.¹² In April 1944 Major Leo A. Denit (A)
succeeded Colonel Barratt who became the Administrative
Executive to Brigadier General Adam Richmond, the Judge
Advocate NATOUSA.¹³ The American Major Claims Commis-
sion and the American Claims Commission in ITALY, estab-
lished in 1943 to implement the operation of the Claims
Section NATOUSA, were absorbed into the US Claims Serv-
ice on 23 May 1944 when the functions of the US Claims
Service were defined.¹⁴

4. Claims Commission (British) AFHQ

a. President and Vice-President. As in 1943 the
British Claims Commission in the Theater formed part of
the Claims Commission, War Office. Major General H. C.
Cole (B), Inspector of Lands and President of the Claims

11. NATOUSA GO No 14, 25 Feb 44.

12. Statement by Col T. H. Barratt, Adm Ex of JA
Sect NATOUSA, 7 Aug 45.

13. Ibid. See also History of AFHQ, III, ch XXXIII
sect 1.

14. NATOUSA Cir No 74, 23 May 44. Statement by
Col T. H. Barratt, Adm Ex of JA Sect NATOUSA, 2 Oct 45.

Commission, War Office, was also therefore President of
15
the Theater Commission in the first half of 1944.

Brigadier E. R. Cawdron (B), who had been appointed Vice-
President of No 2 Claims Commission on 18 September
16
1942, continued to hold this appointment between De-
cember 1943 and June 1944. As the senior British claims
officer in the Theater he was also Vice-President of the
formal (interservice) Commission in addition to being
17
the Director of Hirings.

b. Changes in Functions. The functions of the
British (interservice) Claims Commission between Decem-
ber 1943 and June 1944 remained the same as in 1943, with
the additional responsibility of maintaining a close li-
aison with the Italian Government on matters concerning
18
workmens' compensation. The Vice-President of the
Commission also continued to be a member of the Joint
(British--American) Claims Committee.

c. Changes in Organization. In January 1944 there
was a radical change in the British claims organization
in the Theater. In November 1943 there had been 3 sep-
arate units of the organization. These units were: (1)
the formal (interservice) Claims Commission with repre-
sentatives from the Royal Navy and RAF; (2) No 2 Claims
Commission consisting of army claims personnel in NORTH

15. Statement by Capt F. S. Ingram (B), Claims Commis-
sion (B), 17 Sep 45.

16. WO Auth MS1/1/575, 3 Oct 42.

17. Statement by Capt F. S. Ingram (B), Claims Com-
mission (B), 17 Sep 45. See also History of AFHQ, III,
ch XXXIII, sect 5.

18. See History of AFHQ, II, 563-566. Statement
by Capt F. S. Ingram (B), Claims Commission (B), 17 Sep 45.

AFRICA; (3) No 4 Claims Commission consisting of army
claims personnel in SICILY and ITALY.¹⁹ In January 1944
No 4 Claims Commission was abolished, and its personnel²⁰
were mostly absorbed in No 2 Claims Commission. This
latter commission then became a central pool from which
personnel could be allocated, as required, to headquar-
ters and formation throughout the Theater on a geogra-
phical basis.²¹ Thus in June 1944 the British claims
organization in the Theater consisted of two units, each
with the same officers as President and Vice-President.
These units were: (1) The Formal (interservice) Claims
Commission, the composition and functions of which re-
mained the same as in 1943;²² (2) No 2 Claims Commis-
sion, which embraced all British Army claims personnel²³
in NORTH AFRICA, SICILY, and ITALY.²⁴

Claims officers in No 2 Claims Commission, who were
allocated to formation and headquarters throughout the
Theater, were responsible for their technical duties to
the Vice-President through the No 2 Claims Commission.
To these officers was delegated authority to settle any
single claim within limits determined by their position.²⁴

There was no official breakdown in the duties of the
office of the Vice-President Claims Commission in June
1944, since a joint office was shared by the headquarters
personnel of the formal (interservice) Claims Commission,

19. See History of AFHQ, II, 566-567.

20. Ltr, G-1 (B) to all concerned, 8 Feb 44 (G-1
(B) AFHQ file: 1501/16/A-1).

21. Ltr, Claims Commission to all concerned, 1 Mar
44 (G-3 Org, AFHQ file: 483/Org-3).

22. See History of AFHQ, II, 563-564.

23. See footnote 21 above.

24. See footnote 15 above.

the No 2 Claims Commission, and the Hirings Directorate
 25
 at AFHQ.

d. Changes in Personnel. Throughout 1943 there had been no separate establishment for the formal (interservice) Claims Commission at AFHQ but only two separate establishments for No 2 Claims Commission and No 4 Claims Commission. When these two Commissions were merged in January 1944, the personnel for the formal (interservice) Claims Commission were drawn from the consolidated No 2
 26
 Claims Commission. The following table shows the comparison between the personnel authorized for Nos 2 and 4 Claims Commissions on 1 December 1943 and for No 2 Claims Commission on 30 June 1944.

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>			<u>OTHER RANKS</u>		
Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#
Brig		1@	WO I	1	1	S/Sgt	5	7
Col	1	1	WO II	6	4	Sgt	44x	36/
Lt Col	5	4				Cpl	4	3
Maj	8	8				L/Cpl	27	19
Capt	31	24				Pte	60	48
Lt	24	17						
Totals:	69	55		7	5		140	113

Total British (1943): 216
 Total British (1944): 173

25. See footnote 15 above.

26. See footnote 21 above.

* Ltr No CH/1/A/19, Claims Commission to G-3 Org AFHQ, 20 Nov 43 (G-3 Org/AFHQ file: 483/Org-3).

WE NA/124/2, wef 9 Dec 43, amended to 30 June 44.

@ This officer was also Director of Hirings.

x Includes 24 interpreters (sgts) for whom civilians might be substituted.

/ Includes 22 interpreters (sgts) for whom civilians might be substituted.

5. No 2 Hirings Directorate (British) AFHQ

a. Director of Hirings (D Hgs). Brigadier E. R. Cawdron (B), who had been appointed the British Director of Hirings on 18 September 1942,²⁷ continued to hold this appointment throughout the first half of 1944. In addition he held the appointment of Vice-President of both British claims commissions in the Theater during this period.²⁸

b. Changes in Functions. The functions of No 2 Hirings Directorate in the first six months of 1944 re-²⁹mained for the most part the same as in 1943. The following duties, however, which had been among those undertaken by the Directorate in connection with NORTH AFRICA were confined solely to NORTH AFRICA and were not³⁰ carried out by the Directorate in connection with ITALY.

(1) Assessment and settlement of compensation and rents in respect of lands and buildings occupied by the British forces.

(2) Approval for payment of all charges for gas and electricity supplied to premises occupied by British forces.

(3) Assessment of damage caused by fire or enemy action to premises occupied by British forces.

27. WO Auth MS1/1/575, 3 Oct 42.

28. Statement by Capt F.S. Ingram (B), Hirings Directorate, 17 Sep 45. See also History of AFHQ, III, (ch XXXIII, sect 4).

29. Statement by Capt F.S. Ingram (B), Hirings Directorate, 17 Sep 45. See also History of AFHQ, II, 569-571.

30. Statement by Capt F.S. Ingram (B) of Hirings Directorate, 17 Sep 45.

At the same time the Directorate had the additional responsibility of assessing rents of premises occupied by British voluntary organizations throughout the Theater. ³¹

c. Changes in Organization. In 1943 there had been two Hirings Directorates under the D Hqs: No 2 Hirings Directorate dealing with matters pertaining to Hirings in NORTH AFRICA and No 4 Hirings Directorate dealing with matters pertaining to hirings in SICILY and ITALY. ³² In January 1944 No 4 Hirings Directorate was abolished, and the majority of the personnel therefrom was absorbed into No 2 Hirings Directorate which became a central pool of Hirings personnel. Thus in June 1944 the reorganized No 2 Hirings Directorate embraced all British Hirings personnel in NORTH AFRICA, SICILY, and ITALY, who were allocated as required to formations and headquarters throughout these countries on a geographical basis. All such Hirings personnel were responsible ³³ for their technical duties to the D Hqs.

Both the Hirings Directorate and No 2 Claims Commission shared joint offices at AFHQ, and there was no breakdown in the duties of the office of the Directorate ³⁴ at AFHQ in June 1944.

d. Changes in Personnel. In June 1944, as in December 1943, there was no separate establishment for the personnel of the headquarters staff of the Hirings Di-

31. Ibid.

32. See History of AFHQ, II, 571.

33. Ltr, Hirings Directorate to all concerned, 21 Jan 44, (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 483/Org-3).

34. See footnote 29 above.

rectorate at AFHQ. The personnel were allocated from No 35
2 Hirings Directorate for this purpose as required.

The following table shows, therefore, the comparison between the personnel authorized for Nos 2 and 4 Hirings Directorates on 1 December 1943 and for No 2 Hirings Directorate on 30 June 1944.

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>			<u>OTHER RANKS</u>		
Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 [#]	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 [#]	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44 [#]
Brig		1@	WO II	2	3	S/Sgt	7	7
Col	2	1				Sgt	29 ^x	21 [@]
Lt Col	3	3				Cpl	6	5
Maj	8	7				L/Cpl	3	3
Capt	29	24				Pte	49	45
Lt	16	13						
Totals:	58	49		2	3		94	81

Total British (1943): 154
Total British (1944): 133

6. The Provost Marshal General Section (American)

NATOUA

The Provost Marshal General Section NATOUA carried out its duties without any change in its functions, organization, or personnel from 1 December 1943 to 24 Feb-

35. Ltr, Hirings Directorate to all concerned, 1 Mar 44 (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 483/Org-3).

* Ltr, Hirings Directorate to G-3 Org AFHQ, 26 Nov 43 (G-3 AFHQ file: 483/Org 3).

WE NA/125/2, wef 9 Dec 43, amended to 30 June 44.

@ This officer was also Vice-President Claims Commission.

x Includes 9 interpreters (sgts) for whom civilians might be substituted.

@ Includes 4 interpreters (sgts) for whom civilians might be substituted.

ruary 1944. In the general reorganization of NATOUSA on 24 February 1944 the Provost Marshal General Section

NATOUSA was transferred to SOS NATOUSA and came under the general supervision of the commanding general of

37

that headquarters. Brigadier General Joseph V. Dillon, the Provost Marshal General, continued to perform

his duties as a member of the special staff of NATOUSA

in addition to his duties as Provost Marshal General of

38

SOS NATOUSA. He maintained a branch office of the

Provost Marshal General Section SOS NATOUSA with Hq NA-

39

TOUSA to facilitate his duties there. Although the

section was under the command of SOS NATOUSA, it was re-

sponsible for provost marshal matters in all of NATOUSA.

Matters concerning Hq NATOUSA were processed through SOS

NATOUSA channels to Hq NATOUSA, and those matters which

required publication were returned from Hq NATOUSA to

40

SOS NATOUSA for publication.

7. Deputy Provost Marshal (British) AFHQ

a. Deputy Provost Marshal (DPM). Colonel N. C. M.

Sykes (B), who had been appointed DPM (B) on 13 November

41

1942, continued to hold this appointment throughout

the first half of 1944. In January 1944 the appointment

36. Statement by CWO Nathan Siegel (A) of PMG Sect MTOUSA, 9 Aug 45. See also History of AFHQ, II, 573-576.

37. NATOUSA GO No 13, 23 Feb 44.

38. Ibid.

39. History of PMG Section, Jan to May 44 (PMG Sect MTOUSA file: History).

40. Statement by CWO Nathan Siegel (A) of PMG Sect MTOUSA, 9 Aug 45.

41. WO Auth 112/MS/2796 AG 178, 6 Nov 42.

42

was redesignated Provost Marshal (PM).

b. Functions and Organization. The functions and organization of the office of the DPM (B) between December 1943 and June 1944 remained the same as in 1943.

c. Changes in Personnel. The following table shows the comparison between the personnel authorized for the office of the DPM (B) in December 1943 and June 1944.

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>			<u>OTHER RANKS</u>		
Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#	Rank	Dec 43*	Jun 44#
Col	1	2	WO II	1	1	Sgt	1	2
Lt Col		1				Cpl	2	2
Maj	2	1				L/Cpl	3	2
Lt	1	1						
Totals:	4	5		1	1		6	6

Total British (1943): 11

Total British (1944): 12

8. Inspector General Section (American) NATOUSA.

a. The Inspector General. Brigadier General Herbert S. Clarkson (A) continued to serve as Inspector General NATOUSA throughout 1944.

b. Changes in Functions. When direct command over the Communications Zone was transferred from the DTC NA-

42. GRO No 8, 17 Jan 44.

43. Statement by Maj G. Agass (B), Provost (B), 1 Oct

45. See History of AFHQ, II, 577-580.

* WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43, and WE NA/37/1 amended, wef 1 Dec 43.

WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, amended to 30 June 44 and WE NA/37/2, wef 16 June 44.

44. History of IG Section NATOUSA, p 4.

TOUSA to the CG SOS NATOUSA in February 1944, inspector
 general functions in the Communications Zone were as-
 45
 sumed by the IG Section SOS NATOUSA. The functions of
 the IG Section NATOUSA, however, remained the same for
 the Combat Zone in the first half of 1944 as they had
 46
 been in 1943.

c. Changes in Organization. The organization of
 the IG Section during the first half of 1944 remained
 47
 the same as in 1943.

d. Changes in Personnel. A comparison between the
 personnel authorized for the IG Section NATOUSA in No-
 vember 1943 and June 1944 is shown in the table below:

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>			<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>		
Rank	Nov 43*	Jun 44**	Rank	Nov 43*	Jun 44**	Rank	Nov 43*	Jun 44**
Gen &			WOJG	1	1	M/Sgt	1	1
Col	4	4				T/Sgt		1
Lt Col	3	2				S/Sgt	3	1
Maj	2	1				Tec 3	1	
						Tec 4	2	2
Totals:	9	7		1	1		7	5

Total Americans (1943): 17
 Total Americans (1944): 13

45. Ibid., p 9.

46. For a detailed statement of functions of the
 IG Sect NATOUSA in 1943 see History of AFHQ, II, 581-582.

47. Ibid., p 583.

* AG NATOUSA ltr No 200.3-173 to IG NATOUSA, 22
 Sep 43.
 ** AG NATOUSA Ltr No 221.02/468 to IG NATOUSA, 3
 Mar 44.

Chapter XXXIV

MORALE STAFF ORGANIZATIONS

Three new morale staff organizations were added to AFHQ and Hq NATOUSA in the period between December 1943 and June 1944: the British Army Welfare Service (which absorbed the former services of Kinema, Broadcasting, and Newspaper), the American Morale Service Section, and the Allied Sports Commission. Likewise, with the Hq NATOUSA reorganization, the American Chaplain, Special Service, Army Exchange Service, and Morale Services sections were transferred to Hq SOS NATOUSA, but their chiefs continued to serve Hq NATOUSA as well. The details of these outstanding changes and of other less important ones are discussed in the following separate sections of this chapter.

1. Chaplain Section (American) NATOUSA

a. Transfer to Hq SOS NATOUSA. In the staff reorganization of February 1944 the Chaplain Section NATOUSA, although continuing to perform its normal Theater special staff functions, was placed under the supervision of and reported to the CG SOS NATOUSA.¹ Then on 17 March 1944 the Section was transferred completely to Hq SOS NATOUSA.² Since it was later considered advisable to have a chaplain formally responsible for the entire Theater, however, the Chaplain SOS NATOUSA was given ad-

-
1. NATOUSA GO No 13, 23 Feb 44.
 2. NATOUSA GO No 19, 17 Mar 44.

ditional duties as Chief Chaplain NATOUSA on 8 May 1944.

b. Chief Chaplain NATOUSA. Chaplain (Colonel) Roy H. Parker (A) continued to serve as Chief Chaplain NATOUSA until about 31 January 1944. On that date he was succeeded by Chaplain (Colonel) S. J. Miller (A) who continued in that post until the Chaplain Section was transferred to Hq SOS NATOUSA.⁴ Later, on 8 May 1944, Chaplain (Colonel) Milton O. Beebe (A), Chaplain of SOS NATOUSA, was designated Chief Chaplain NATOUSA in addition to his other duties. On 7 June his title was changed to Theater Chaplain NATOUSA.⁵

c. Changes in Functions. Until the Chaplain Section NATOUSA was transferred to Hq SOS NATOUSA in March 1944,⁶ its functions remained the same as in 1943.

d. Changes in Organization. The organization of the Chaplain Section remained the same in the first half of 1944 as it had been in 1943.⁷

e. Changes in Personnel. Since the Chaplain Section was placed under the supervision of Hq SOS NATOUSA in February 1944 and transferred to it in March 1944, no authorized personnel table for June 1944 is shown.

3. NATOUSA GO No 38, 8 May 44.

4. Statement by Chaplain (Major) V. D. Sullivan (A) of Chaplain Sect NATOUSA, 9 Aug 45.

5. NATOUSA GO No 38, 8 May 44; and NATOUSA GO No 49, 7 June 44.

6. See History of AFHQ, II, 587-588.

7. See History of AFHQ, II, 589, for chart of org of Chaplain's Section.

2. Chaplains Service (British) AFHQ

a. Deputy Chaplain General (DCG). Chaplain 1st Class A. B. M. Hewson (B) was succeeded by Chaplain 1st Class J. A. James (B) on 26 June 1944 as Deputy Chaplain General at AFHQ.⁸

b. Functions, Organization, and Personnel. The functions, organization, and personnel of the British Chaplains Service in the first half of 1944 remained the same as in 1943.⁹

3. Army Postal Services (British) AFHQ

Deputy Director of Army Postal Services (DDAPS).

Colonel R. E. Evens (B), who had been appointed DDAPS on 1 January 1943,¹⁰ continued to hold this appointment throughout the first half of 1944. During this period the functions, organization, and personnel remained the same as in 1943.¹¹

4. Special Service Section (American) NATOUSA

a. Chief of Section. Colonel Leon T. David (A) continued as Chief of Special Service Section NATOUSA during the first six months of 1944.

8. WO Auth 52133/CI (Chaps), 13 June 44.

9. Statement by Chief Staff Chaplain Staunton (B) Chaplains Service (B), 2 Oct 45. See also History of AFHQ, II, 590-592; and WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, amended to 30 Jun 44.

10. WO Auth 430/16/2/MS, 26 Dec 43.

11. Statement by Maj Williams (B), APS, 26 Sep 45. History of AFHQ, II, 593-597. WE NA/30/3, wef 28 Jan 44, amended to 30 Jun 44.

b. Functions. The functions of the Special Service Section remained unchanged until 16 February 1944¹² when the Morale Services Section NATOUSA was activated. These functions pertaining to the supervision of information, education, and orientation programs in the Theater were transferred to the new section.¹³ Those which remained the responsibility of the Special Service Section¹⁴ were:

- (1) Advising the CG NATOUSA on all American special service activities.
- (2) Studying special service problems and activities related to the morale of American troops.
- (3) Recommending both training and assignment of American special service personnel.
- (4) Determining plans for American special service units and civilian entertainers as well as the functions and activities of the Section.
- (5) Preparing estimates on allotments of American special service funds.
- (6) Planning and designing American recreational facilities and establishments.
- (7) Co-ordinating with SOS NATOUSA after 16 February 1944 the requisition and distribution of American special service items of supply.

12. NATOUSA GO No 11, 16 Feb 44.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

(8) Stimulating and co-ordinating athletic and physical recreational activities among American troops.

(9) Arranging American athletic competitions and exhibitions.

(10) Co-ordinating activities with Allied special service agencies as well as with those of the US Navy and the American Red Cross.

(11) Advising and training American special service officers in organizing and promoting theatrical and musical activities which utilize American military and/or civilian personnel.

(12) Operating the American Overseas Motion Picture Service.

(13) Establishing policy for the distribution of American motion picture equipment.

(14) Maintaining liaison with civilian and military motion picture activities for the Allied forces.

c. Organization. With the activation of the Morale Services Section on 16 February 1944 the subsections of the Special Service Section which dealt with the supervision of information, education, and orientation were transferred to the Morale Services Section. These changes are shown by the chart on the next page. On 23 February 1944, in the staff reorganization of NATOUSA, the Special Service Section was placed under the supervision of Hq SOS NATOUSA, but the Section continued to perform its normal duties as a Theater staff section. ¹⁵

1 March 1944



Subdivisions transferred to Morale Services
Section on 16 February 1944.

This situation lasted until 17 March 1944 when the Section finally was transferred to Hq SOS NATOUSA.

d. Personnel. Comparative figures of authorized personnel in the Special Service Section NATOUSA for November 1943 and for March 1944 are shown in the table below:

<u>OFFICERS</u>			<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>			<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>		
Rank	Nov 43*	Mar 44#	Rank	Nov 43*	Mar 44#	Rank	Nov 43*	Mar 44#
Col	1	1	CWO	1		M/Sgt	1	1
Lt Col	2	1	WOJG	3	1	T/Sgt	13	3
Maj	10	4				S/Sgt	8	2
Capt	14	7				Tec 3	16	7
1st Lt	14	6				Sgt	11	3
2d Lt	3	1				Tec 4	19	7
						Tec 5	13	3
						Pfc	7	1
						Pvt		1
Totals:	44	20		4	1		88	28

Total Americans (1943): 136

Total Americans (1944): 49

5. Morale Services Section NATOUSA

a. Activation and Transfer to SOS NATOUSA. A Morale Services Section was established at Hq NATOUSA on 16 February 1944 to take over from the Special Service Section the supervision of the information, education, and orientation programs in the Theater. Shortly thereafter

16. NATOUSA GO No 19, 17 Mar 44.

* Hq NATOUSA ltr to Chief SS Sect NATOUSA and CO Hq Comd AF, 8 Sept 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 200.3/162 A-O).

Hq NATOUSA ltr to Chief SS Sect NATOUSA and CO Hq Comd AF, 3 Mar 44 (AG NATOUSA file: 221.02/478 A-O).

17. NATOUSA GO No 11, 16 Feb 44.

ter, however, in the staff reorganization of 23 February 1944, it was placed under the supervision of Hq SOS NATOUSA, although retaining its normal Theater staff functions.¹⁸ This situation lasted until 17 March 1944 when¹⁹ the Section finally was transferred to Hq SOS NATOUSA.

b. Chief of the Morale Services Section. On 18 February 1944 Colonel Leon T. David (A), Special Service Officer NATOUSA, was appointed Chief of the Morale Services Section in addition to his other duties.²⁰

c. Functions. The purpose of Morale Services was "to develop and maintain mental attitudes among American troops which would cause them to have a desire to make full contribution of their efforts toward defeating the enemy." The development of troop morale was a command responsibility, and the Morale Services Section functioned as any other special staff section to determine policy, provide materials, supervise activities, and train the American personnel concerned with morale activities.²¹ Specifically, the functions of the Morale Services Section were:²²

(1) To furnish to all American commands current and historical information through the media of publications, radio, posters, moving pictures, and other material. For this pur-

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18. NATOUSA GO No 13, 23 Feb 44.
19. NATOUSA GO No 19, 17 Mar 44.
20. NATOUSA Staff Memo No 8, 18 Feb 44. He was relieved by Col William P. Seebey (A) on 7 Apr 44 after the Section had been transferred to Hq SOS NATOUSA.
21. NATOUSA Adm Memo No 5, 28 Apr 44.
22. Ibid. NATOUSA GO No 11, 16 Feb 44.

pose the Section:

(a) Published Yank magazine.

(b) Produced and distributed News-
map.

(c) Distributed pocket guides, the
Digest, etc.

(d) Supervised the American Army
News Service in the Theater in order to
improve the content of news articles and
radio script and insure prompt receipt
of news in the field.

(e) Supervised the American Expe-
ditionary Stations (radio), distributed
radio transcriptions, and supervised the
use of receivers and public address sys-
tems.

(2) To supervise and control the Amer-
ican army orientation program as defined by
War Department and Theater instructions.

(3) To establish and maintain a branch
of the US Armed Forces Institute.

(4) To establish and supervise American
educational activities, including language
courses.

(5) To determine the effectiveness of
the Morale Services program through a field
service.

(6) To conduct research to determine
American soldier attitudes.

(7) To establish liaison in the field for
planning eventual American demobilization
training programs.

(8) To inform all American unit morale services personnel and orientation and special service officers concerning the mission of Morale Services and the type of Morale Services material available, and to instruct and indoctrinate them in the method of utilizing this material in orientation programs.

(9) To inform and indoctrinate American commanders in all echelons of the purpose of Morale Services, the type of service and materials available, and the value of developing attitudes among the troops under their command.

c. Organization. The organization of the Morale Services Section is shown in the chart on the following page.

d. Personnel. Personnel authorized for the Morale Services Section in February 1944 are shown in the table below:

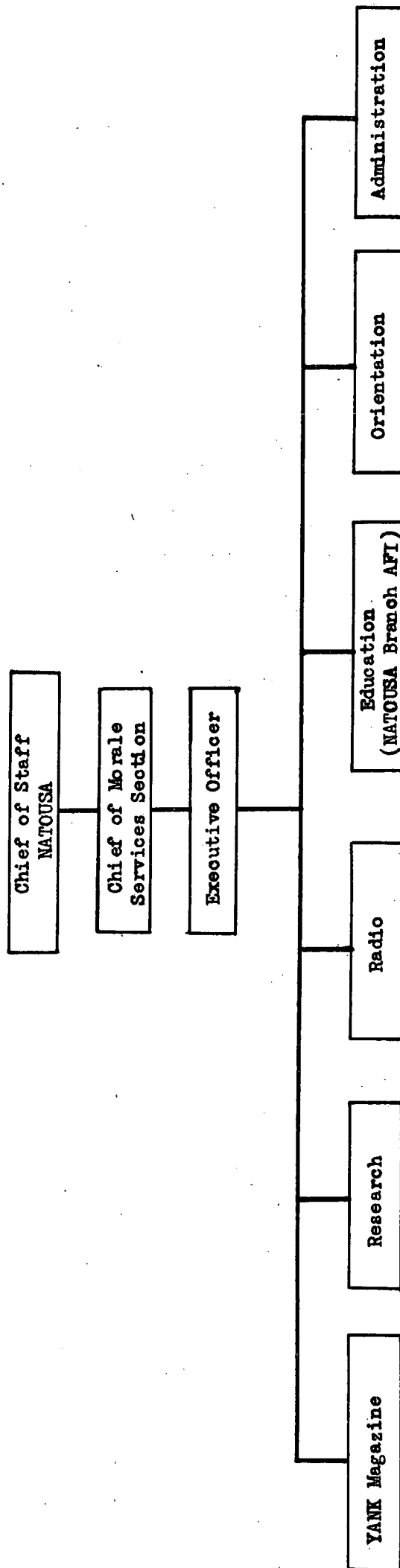
<u>OFFICERS</u>		<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>		<u>ENLISTED MEN</u>	
Rank		Rank		Rank	
Gen & Col	1	CWO	1	M/Sgt	3
Lt Col	1	WOJG	2	T/Sgt	7
Maj	6			S/Sgt	6
Capt	6			Tec 3	9
1st Lt	7			Sgt	6
2d Lt	2			Tec 4	14
				Tec 5	9
				Pfc	4
				Pvt	2
Totals:	23		3		60

Total Americans: 86

23. Statement by CWO L. Waske of I & E (Adm) NATOUSA, 9 Aug 45.

24. Memo, G-1 NATOUSA to AG NATOUSA, 4 Mar 44 (G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O SOS NATOUSA units).

ORGANIZATION CHART OF MORALE SERVICES SECTION NATOUSA
March 1944



6. Army Welfare Services (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. Before November 1943 there had been no separate British Welfare Services headquarters at AFHQ, since all the various welfare activities for the British forces throughout the Theater had been coordinated by G-1 (B) AFHQ. In November 1943, however, the headquarters of the British Army Welfare Services (North Africa) was formally activated as a result of the need for a central welfare headquarters to administer and control the increasing British welfare activities throughout the Theater.

b. Director of Army Welfare Service (DAWS). Brigadier A. L. W. Newth (B) was appointed DAWS on 29 November 1943 and continued to hold this appointment throughout the first half of 1944.

c. Functions. The main functions of the headquarters Army Welfare Services were the control and coordination of all welfare activities for British forces throughout the Theater. Their detailed responsibilities were:

(1) Co-ordination of the services, clubs, canteens, and hostels which were the commitments of the Council of Volunteer War Workers (CVWW) and NAAFI/EFI.

25. Ltr, G-1 (B) to G-3 Org, Dec 43, ref G1/B/2315/A3. (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 497/Org 3).

26. WO cable 66666 SD3(c), 9 Feb 44. (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 497/Org 3).

27. D/MS record, D/MS Auth 136/MS of 7 Dec 43.

28. History of Army Welfare Services.

29. Ibid. Ltr, G-1 (B) to G-3 Org, Dec 43, ref G1/B/2315/A3 (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 497/Org 3).

(2) Organization of libraries and distribution of reading material for British troops.

(3) Control of the distribution of comforts and amenities sent to the Theater from the UNITED KINGDOM and the dominions.

(4) Control of British entertainment and sports.

(5) Control of the British Army Broadcasting Service.

(6) Control of the British Army Kinema Service and liaison with MTD in matters concerning training films.

(7) Control of the British Legal Aid Welfare and supervision of the British Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Families Association (SSAFA).

(8) Control of the British Army Newspaper Service and liaison with FWB and PRO.

(9) Supervision of finance and personnel matters concerning British welfare in conjunction with the Financial Advisor, Command Paymaster, G-1 (B), and D/MS.

(10) Liaison with S & T, EFI, and G-4 (B) AFHQ in matters concerning the sale of food-stuffs and commodities to the British forces.

In addition to the duties mentioned above, a close liaison was maintained with EFI and the American Special
30
Service.

30. See footnote 28 above.

Early in 1944 the Director of Army Welfare Services was elected Vice-Chairman of the Allied Sports Commission,³¹ which was formed to "promote comradeship and understanding among the armed forces of the Allied Nations by the organization of all forms of sport which are common to the various nations."

The DAWS was also responsible for the control of the Welfare Pool which consisted of a pool of British welfare personnel who could be attached to formations to supervise and assist their various welfare activities.³²

d. Organization. When the headquarters of the AWS was formed in November 1943, the Army Kinema Service, Army Broadcasting Service, Army Newspaper Service, Legal Aid Welfare, and SSAFA were all absorbed into the Welfare Services and were controlled by their own subsections of the headquarters.³³ At the same time the Deputy Director with a small staff was attached to FLAMBO in ITALY in order to supervise more closely the welfare activities in ITALY.³⁴ A chart of the organization of the headquarters Army Welfare Services in June 1944 is shown in the next page.³⁵

e. Personnel. The formation of the new headquarters Army Welfare Services involved the introduction of a new war establishment which was based largely on the

31. Ibid.

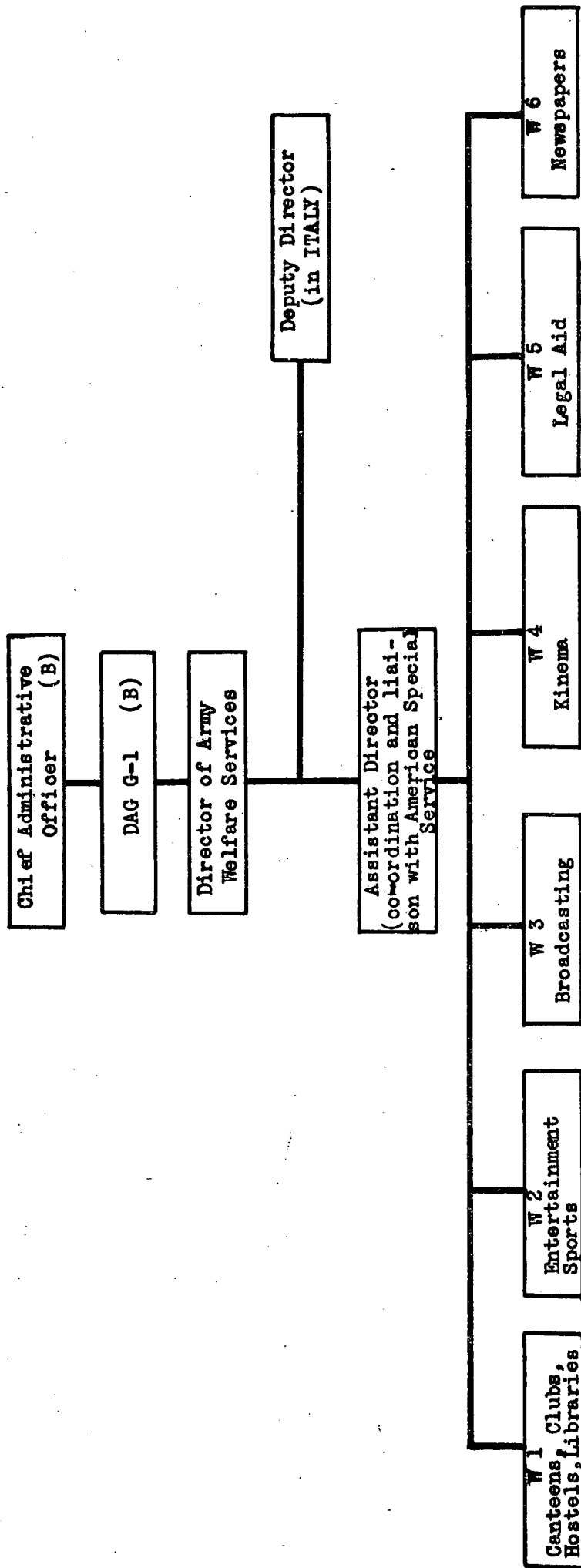
32. See footnote 25 above.

33. AFHQ cable No 22503, AFHQ to WO, 2 Jan 44 (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 497/Org 3).

34. See footnote 25 above.

35. App A to ltr, Hq AWS to G-3 Org, 21 Mar 44, ref WEL/1003/DW, (G-3 org AFHQ file: 250 A/Org 3).

ORGANIZATION CHART OF HEADQUARTERS ARMY WELFARE SERVICES (BRITISH) AFHQ
June 1944



abolished war establishments of the services which had
³⁶
 been absorbed by it. The following table shows the
 personnel authorized for the headquarters Army Welfare
³⁷
 Services in June 1944.

<u>OFFICERS</u>		<u>WARRANT OFFICERS</u>		<u>OTHER RANKS</u>	
<u>Rank</u>		<u>Rank</u>		<u>Rank</u>	
Brig	1	WO I	1	S/Sgt	9
Col	1	WO II	2	Sgt	5
Lt Col	7			Cpl	15
Maj	23			L/Cpl	10
Capt	10			Pte	55
Lt	10				
Totals:	52		3		94

Total British: 149

7. Army Exchange Service (AES) Section (American) NATOUSA

a. Transfer to Hq SOS NATOUSA. In the American
 staff reorganization of February 1944 the AES, although
 continuing its normal NATOUSA staff functions, was placed
³⁸
 under the supervision of Hq SOS NATOUSA. Then on 17
 March 1944 the Section was formally transferred to Hq
³⁹
 SOS NATOUSA.

b. Theater Post Exchange Officer. Colonel Henry
 S. Robertson (A) continued to serve as NATOUSA Post Ex-
 change Officer up to the time of the Section's transfer
⁴⁰
 to Hq SOS NATOUSA.

36. See footnote 33 above.

37. WE NA/262/1 wef 23 Nov 43, amended to 30 June 44.
 (This WE includes WEs III/251/1 and III/252/1 for Army
 Kinema Service).

38. NATOUSA GO No 13, 23 Feb 44.

39. NATOUSA GO No 19, 17 Mar 44.

40. Statement by Lt Col D. McGilvray of AES, 9 Aug 45.

c. Changes in Functions. The functions of the American AES Section, before and after its transfer to Hq SOS NATOUSA, remained the same as during 1943.⁴¹

d. Changes in Organization. The organization of the AES Section up to the time of its transfer to Hq SOS NATOUSA also remained unchanged from that in 1943.⁴²

e. Personnel. Since the AES was transferred to Hq SOS NATOUSA in March 1944, no authorized personnel figures for June 1944 are shown.⁴³

8. Headquarters Expeditionary Force Institutes

(British) AFHQ

Commander of Expeditionary Force Institutes (CEFI).

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Pritchard (B) was succeeded by Colonel W. D. Haysey (B) as CEFI on 25 February 1944.⁴⁴

There were no changes in the functions, organization, or authorized personnel of the headquarters EFI during the first six months of 1944.⁴⁵

9. Allied Sports Commission

a. Activation. The Allied Sports Commission was formally activated on 18 March 1944.⁴⁶

41. Ibid. See History of AFHQ, II, 610-611 for a detailed statement of functions.

42. See History of AFHQ, II, 611-612. Statement by Lt Col D. McGilvray (A) of AES, 9 Aug 45.

43. See History of AFHQ, II, 613, for personnel in Nov 43.

44. Statement by Major Shillady (B), Hq EFI, 27 Sep 45.

45. Ibid. For functions, organization, and authorized personnel see History of AFHQ, II, 607-608.

46. Ltr, AG AFHQ to all concerned, 12 Mar 44 (AG AFHQ file: 353.8-4 GBI-AGM).

b. Chairman. Colonel Leon T. David (A), Special Service Officer SOS NATOUSA, was appointed Chairman of the Commission⁴⁷ on 12 March 1944 and continued to hold this appointment through June 1944.

c. Functions. The Allied Sports Commission was formed as a result of the success gained by the Allied Boxing Commission which had been formed in December 1943 to promote a theater-wide⁴⁸ boxing match. The main function of this new commission was to organize a series of finals of theater-wide sports competitions which would promote Allied sports activities by stressing physical training and conditioning and would assist in obtaining mutual⁴⁹ appreciation and understanding between the Allied forces.

d. Organization. The Allied Sports Commission consisted of representatives of all three services of the British, American,⁵⁰ and French forces. Frequent conferences were held at which details⁵¹ concerning competitions were determined. In addition various executive committees and subcommittees were formed as necessary to undertake the detailed organization of different competitions organized by the Commission. These committees and subcommittees formed part of the Commission itself, as their personnel were drawn⁵² from it.

47. Ibid.

48. Ltr, AG NATOUSA to all concerned, 10 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 353.8/261 SS-O).

49. See footnote 46 above; also ltr, Chairman Allied Sports Commission to SACMED, 4 Oct 45.

50. Ltr, AG AFHQ to all concerned, 27 May 44 (AG AFHQ file: 353.8-4 GAP-O).

51. Min of Mtgs of Allied Sports Commission. See also History and Final Report of Allied Sports Commission, 1943-1945.

52. See footnote 51 above.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND CODE DESIGNATIONS
USED IN PART III

AAA SL -- Antiaircraft Artillery, Search Light (A)
AA & CD -- Antiaircraft and Coast Defense
AAF -- Army Air Force (A)
AAF/MTO -- Army Air Forces Mediterranean Theater of Operations (A)
AAFSC/MTO -- Army Air Forces Service Command Mediterranean Theater
of Operations
AAI -- Allied Armies in ITALY
ABS -- Atlantic Base Section (A)
ACC -- Allied Control Commission
ACI -- Army Council Instruction (B)
ACMF -- Allied Central Mediterranean Force
ACofS -- Assistant Chief of Staff
ADAG -- Assistant Deputy Adjutant General (B)
ADAPS -- Assistant Director of Army Postal Services (B)
ADC -- Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King (B)
ADME -- Assistant Director of Mechanical Engineering (B)
ADPSS -- Assistant Director of Printing and Stationery (B)
ADQM (Maint) -- Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General (Maint-
enance) (B)
ADV&RS -- Assistant Director of Veterinary and Remount Service (B)
ADW -- Assistant Director Welfare (B)
AE -- Army Equipment (B)
AES -- Army Exchange Service (A)
AFI -- Allied Forces in ITALY
AFLRS -- Allied Force Local Resources Section
AG -- Adjutant General (A)
AKS -- Army Kinema Service (B)
AMAS -- AFHQ--Middle East Administrative Information Section (B)
AMG -- Allied Military Government
AMGOT -- Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory
AML -- Allied Military Liaison
AMM -- Allied Military Mission
AMO -- Analysis, Methods, and Organization
AOC-in-C -- Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief (B)
AOC MACAF -- Air Officer Commanding Mediterranean Allied Coastal
Air Force
APB -- Air Priorities Board
APS -- Army Postal Services (B)
APU -- Army Postal Unit (A)
AR -- Army Regulations
ATC -- Air Transport Command (A)
ATS -- Auxiliary Territorial Service (B)
AVALANCHE -- Code designation for planned invasion at SALERNO
AWS -- Army Welfare Service (B)

BARRACUDA -- Code designation for planned invasion at NAPLES
BAYTOWN -- Code designation for planned invasion at REGGIO CALABRIA
BGS(I) -- Brigadier, General Staff (Intelligence) (B)
BMTD -- British Military Training Directorate

BNAF -- British North African Forces (B)
BQI -- British Q Instructions (B)
BUTTRESS -- Code designation for planned invasion at the
GULF OF GIOIA on Toe of ITALY

CA -- Civil Affairs
CA AW -- Coast Artillery, Aircraft Warning
CAO -- Chief Administrative Officer
CA SL -- Coast Artillery, Search Light
CCAO -- Chief Civil Affairs Officer
CCS -- Combined Chiefs of Staff
CD -- Civil Defense
CDA -- Civil Defense Advisor (A)
CEC -- Central Economic Committee
CEFI -- Commander of Expeditionary Force Institutes (B)
CEMEC -- Captured Enemy Materiel Executive Committee
CEMS -- Captured Enemy Materiel Section
CEWA -- Combined Economic Warfare Agency
CG -- Commanding General (A)
C & H -- Claims & Hirings (B)
CI -- Counterintelligence
CIC -- Counterintelligence Corps (A)
CIPC -- Chief Instructor Fire Control
CIG -- Chief Instructor, Gunnery
CIGS -- Chief of the Imperial General Staff (B)
C-in-C -- Commander-in-Chief
CIO -- Chief Intelligence Officer (B)
CIS (Naval) Mediterranean -- Chief of Intelligence Staff
(Naval) Mediterranean
CISL -- Chief Instructor, Search Light
CIU -- Central Interpretation Unit (B)
CofS -- Chief of Staff
CofT -- Chief of Transportation (A)
COMNAVNAW -- Commander US Navy, North African Waters
Com Z -- Communications Zone (A)
COSITINTREP -- Combined Situation and Intelligence Report
COSSAC -- Chief of Staff of Supreme Allied Commander (SHAEP)
CSDIC -- Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Center
CSI -- Companion of the Order of the Star of India (B)
CSO -- Chief Signal Officer
CTA -- Chief Technical Advisor
CTF -- Center Task Force in the North African Invasion
CVWW -- Council of Volunteer War Workers (B)
CWS -- Chemical Warfare Service or Section
CZ -- Combat Zone (A)

DAAG -- Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (B)
DACofS -- Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff
DADPSS -- Deputy Assistant Director of Printing and
Stationery Services (B)
DAG -- Deputy Adjutant General (B)
DAWS -- Director of Army Welfare Services (B)
DCAO -- Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
DCE -- Deputy Chief Engineer
DCG -- Deputy Chaplain General (B)
DDAPS -- Deputy Director Army Postal Services (B)
DDEC -- Deputy Director of Harbor Craft

DDME -- Deputy Director of Mechanical Engineering (B)
 DDV&RS -- Deputy Director of Veterinary and Remount
 Services (B)
 DFC -- Distinguished Flying Cross
 DGMR -- Director General of Military Railways
 D Hgs -- Director of Hirings (B)
 DJAG -- Deputy Judge Advocate General (B)
 D Lab -- Director of Labour (B)
 DME -- Director of Mechanical Engineering (B)
 DMS -- Director of Medical Services (B)
 D/MS -- Deputy Military Secretary (B)
 DMT WO -- Director of Military Training, the War Office (B)
 DO Ltr -- Demi-official letter (B)
 DOS -- Director of Ordnance Services (B)
 DPIC -- Deputy Paymaster-in-Chief (B)
 DPM -- Deputy Provost Marshal (B)
 DQMG -- Deputy Quartermaster General (B)
 DRAGOON -- Code designation for invasion of southern
 FRANCE
 DSO -- Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (B)
 DST -- Director of Supply and Transport (B)
 DTC -- Deputy Theater Commander (A)
 DW -- Director of Works (B)

EAC Hq -- Eastern Air Command Headquarters
 EAF -- Eastern Assault Force in the North African Invasion
 EBS -- Eastern Base Section (A)
 EDC -- Eastern Defense Command, Hq at Governors Island,
 N.Y.
 EFI -- Expeditionary Force Institutes (B)
 EPS -- Executive Planning Section
 ETF -- Eastern Task Force in the North African Invasion
 ETOUSA -- European Theater of Operations US Army

FAIRFAX REAR -- Code designation for support to Partisan
 Operations in Northern YUGOSLAVIA--
 Rear Echelon
 FARGO -- Code designation for Allied Control Commission
 Headquarters, Main
 FATIMA -- Code designation for Allied Military Mission (later ACC)
 FCNL -- French Committee of National Liberation
 FFI -- French Forces of the Interior
 FINBAT -- Code designation for Tactical Headquarters of Force 141
 FLAMBO -- Code designation for AFHQ Advanced Administrative
 Echelon
 FM -- Field Manual (A)
 FOGMA -- Flag Officer Gibraltar and Mediterranean Approaches (B)
 FOLEM -- Flag Officer LEVANT and Eastern MEDITERRANEAN
 FORTBASE -- A British supply district for 8th Army
 FOWM at ALGIERS (B) -- Flag Officer Western MEDITERRANEAN
 FSP -- Field Security Personnel (B)
 FSR -- Field Service Regulations (A & B)

GANGWAY -- Code designation for planned invasion at
 NAPLES
 GBE -- Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British
 Empire
 GHQ -- General Headquarters (A & B)
 GHQ MEF -- General Headquarters, Middle East Forces (B)
 GHQ O2E -- General Headquarters, Officer in Charge, 2nd
 Echelon (B)
 GCB -- Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (B)
 GO -- General Orders (A)
 GOBLET -- Code designation for planned invasion on the
 Instep of ITALY
 GOC -- General Officer Commanding (B)
 GOC-in-C -- General Officer Commanding-in-Chief
 GFB -- General Purchasing Board
 GRO -- General Routine Orders (B)
 GSC -- General Staff Corps

 H&S Co -- Headquarters and Service Co (A)
 Hq Comd AF -- Headquarters Command Allied Force
 Hq SOM -- Headquarters Special Operations Mediterranean
 Theater
 HUSKY -- Code designation for invasion of SICILY

 IAF -- Italian Air Force
 IBS -- Island Base Section (A)
 IG -- Inspector General (A)
 INC -- Information and Censorship
 IofM -- Investigator of Manpower (B)
 IS & PS -- Interservice and Political Secretariat
 ISLD -- Inter-Service Liaison Detachment (B)
 ISSU -- Inter-Service Signal Unit (B)
 IWT -- Inland Water Transport (B)

 JA -- Judge Advocate (A)
 JAG -- Judge Advocate General (A)
 JDC -- Joint Disposal Committee
 JIC -- Joint Intelligence Committee
 JICA -- Joint Army-Navy Intelligence Collection Agency (A)
 JICAME -- Joint Intelligence Collection Agency Middle East
 JICANA -- Joint Army-Navy Intelligence Collection Agency,
 North Africa (A)
 JPS -- Joint Planning Staff
 JRC -- Joint Reequipment Committee

 KBE -- Knight Commander of the Order of the British
 Empire
 KCB -- Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (B)
 KRs -- King's Regulations (B)

 LGA -- Lieutenant General Administration (B)
 LINREP -- Liaison Report
 L of C -- Line of Communication (B)

MAAF -- Mediterranean Allied Air Forces
 MAC -- Mediterranean Air Command
 MACAF -- Mediterranean Allied Coastal Air Force
 MASAF -- Mediterranean Allied Strategical Air Force
 MATAF -- Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force
 MATS -- Mediterranean Air Transport Service
 MBS -- Mediterranean Base Section (A)
 MC -- Military Cross (B)
 MEDBO -- Mediterranean Shipping Board
 MEF -- Middle East Forces (B)
 MG, AA & CD -- Major General, Antiaircraft and Coast
 Defense
 MGA -- Major General Administration
 MGS -- Military Government Section
 MIS -- Military Intelligence Service (A)
 MMIA -- Military Mission to the Italian Army
 MOSC -- Military Oil Subcommittee
 MRS -- Military Railway Service
 MRU -- Machine Records Unit (A)
 MS -- Military Secretary (B)
 MTOUSA -- Mediterranean Theater of Operations US Army
 MUSKET -- Code designation for the invasion of the Heel
 of ITALY
 MWT -- Ministry of War Transport (B)

NAAF -- Northwest African Air Forces
 NAAFI -- Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes (B)
 NAEB -- North African Economic Board
 NAJEM -- North African Joint Economic Mission
 NAPRW -- North African Photo Reconnaissance Wing
 NASBO -- North African Shipping Board
 NATOUSA -- North African Theater of Operations US Army
 NCKF -- Naval Commander X Force (in the western MEDITERRANEAN during the invasion of NORTH AFRICA)
 NLAY -- Yugoslav National Army of Liberation
 NSE -- National Service Entertainment (B)
 NZEF -- New Zealand Expeditionary Force

OZE -- Officer in Charge, 2d Echelon (B)
 OCS -- Officer Candidate School (A)
 OCofS WD -- Office of Chief of Staff War Department (A)
 Org -- Organization
 OSS -- Office of Strategic Services (A)
 OVERLORD -- Code name for NORMANDY invasion in June 44

PAD -- Passive Air Defense (B)
 PAD & CD -- Passive Air Defense and Civil Defense
 PAIC -- Hq Persian and Iraq Command (B)
 PBS -- Peninsular Base Section (A)
 PM -- Provost Marshal
 PMG -- Provost Marshal General (A)
 POINTBLANK -- Code designation for the over-all plan
 for bombing of strategic targets in
 GERMANY
 POL -- Petrol, oil, and lubricants
 POW -- Prisoner of war

PRB -- Public Relations Branch
 PRI -- President of the Regimental Institute (B)
 PRO -- Public Relations Officer
 PSS -- Printing and Stationery Service (B)
 PSTO MED -- Principal Sea Transport Officer Mediterranean
 PT -- Physical Training
 PTA -- Personnel Transfer Accounts (A)
 PTT -- Services des Postes Télégraphes, et Téléphones
 PUS -- Permanent Under-Secretary (B)
 PW -- Prisoner of war
 PWB -- Psychological Warfare Branch
 PWE -- Psychological Warfare Executive (B)
 PX -- Army exchange (A)

Q -- Quartermaster (B)
 Q(AE) -- Quartermaster (Army Equipment) (B)
 "Q" AL -- Air Liaison Section (B)
 QM -- Quartermaster (A)
 Q(Maint) -- Quartermaster (Maintenance) (B)
 QMC -- Quartermaster Corps (A)
 Q(Mov) -- Quartermaster (Movements) (B)

RA -- Royal Artillery (B)
 RAC -- Royal Armoured Corps (B)
 RAF -- Royal Air Force (B)
 RAFVR -- Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserves (B)
 RAMC -- Royal Army Medical Corps (B)
 RANKIN -- Code designation for plan of swift occupation
 of EUROPE in case of sudden German collapse
 RAOC -- Royal Army Ordnance Corps (B)
 RASC -- Royal Army Service Corps (B)
 RCMB -- Radar and Radio Countermeasures Board
 REME -- Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (B)
 RN -- Royal Navy (B)
 RNR -- Royal Navy Reserve (B)
 RWAFF -- Royal West African Frontier Force (B)

SAC -- Supreme Allied Commander (usually SACMED)
 SACMED -- Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean
 SAS -- Special Air Service
 S & T -- Supply & Transport (B)
 SBNO AZORES -- Senior British Naval Officer AZORES
 SCU 5 -- Special Communications Units No 5 (B)
 SGS -- Secretary, General Staff
 SCAEF -- Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force
 (northwestern EUROPE)
 SEXTANT -- Code designation for the Cairo and Teheran
 Staff Conferences
 SHAEF -- Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force
 (northwestern EUROPE)
 SIB -- Special Investigation Bureau (B)
 SIME -- Security Intelligence Middle East (B)
 SIS -- Signal Intelligence Service
 SLU -- Special Liaison Unit (B)
 SNORSCA -- Senior Naval Officer Red Sea and Canal Area
 SO -- Special Orders (A)

SOE -- Special Operations Executive (B)
 SOM -- Special Operations Mediterranean
 SOP -- Standing operating procedure (A)
 SOS ETOUSA -- Services of Supply, European Theater of
 Operations US Army
 SOS NATOUSA -- Services of Supply, North African Theater
 of Operations US Army
 SQMS -- Squadron Quartermaster Sergeant (B)
 SS -- Special Service (A)
 SSAFA -- Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmens' Families
 Association (B)
 SSM -- Squadron Sergeant Major (B)

TAG -- The Adjutant General (A)
 T/BA -- Tables of basic allowances (A)
 T/E -- Tables of equipment (A)
 T/O -- Tables of organization (A)
 Tepe -- Topographical
 TORCH -- Code designation for invasion of NORTH AFRICA

UDF -- Union Defense Force (South African)
 USAAF -- United States Army Air Forces
 USAF -- US Army Forces
 USAFI -- United States Armed Forces Institute
 USAFIME -- United States Army Forces in the MIDDLE EAST
 USFET -- United States Forces in European Theater
 USFOR -- Cable designation for Hq ETOUSA (A)
 USN -- United States Navy
 US POLAD -- United States Political Advisor
 USSAFE -- United States Strategic Air Forces in EUROPE
 USSTAF -- United States Strategic Air Forces

VAM -- Vice-Admiral Malta (B)
 V & RS -- Veterinary & Remount Services (B)
 VET & REM -- Veterinary and Remount (B)

WAAC -- Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (A) (later WAC)
 WAC -- Women's Army Corps (A) (formerly WAAC)
 WD -- War Department (A)
 WDMB -- War Department Manpower Board (A)
 WD MR -- War Department Mobilization Regulations (A)
 WE -- War Establishment (B)
 WEC -- War Establishment Committee (B)
 wef -- with effect from
 WO -- War Office (B)
 WOC -- War Office Order (B)
 WOSTEL -- Weekly Operations Summary Telegram
 WSA -- War Shipping Administration (A)
 WTF -- Western Task Force in the invasion of NORTH AFRICA
 WTSFF -- Weapon Training Staff, Field Forces (B)

XF -- X Force (Allied naval forces in the western MEDITERRANEAN) during the North African invasion

Part II of the History of AFHQ and Hq NATOUSA was prepared under the joint direction of Col E. Dwight Salmon (MTOUSA Historical Section of G-3 Division) and of Maj Charles Pearman-Wilson (AFHQ Historical Section of SAC Secretariat) by Maj Lynn M. Case (Editor-in-Chief), Maj Wayne H. Byrne, Capt Colin P. Gormley, Capt A. J. Stebart, Capt William T. Bixler, 1st Lt Robert W. Komer, 1st Lt Paul R. Coleman-Norton, 1st Lt Alexander H. Warner, and 2d Lt Walter A. Hamilton with the assistance of T/Sgt Robert H. Vines, Tec 3 Leslie G. Reams, Sgt Gay Nelson, Tec 4 Elizabeth C. Farwell, Cpl Fred A. Wing, Tec 5 Mary L. Moss, and Pfc Martin Charles. The charts were drafted by S/Sgt Raymond F. Burgess, and the cover was designed by Cpl Charles Hardy.

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